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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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FINLAND BEGS AID FROM GT. BRITAIN TO CHECK FAMINE

Government Glad to do All Possible, But position Not Easy, Is Reply

AUSTRIANS ARMED

Prisoners Fight on Maximalists' Side At Tashkend; Cossacks To Rescue

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 20.—In the House of Commons, today, Lord Robert Cecil stated that Finland has appealed to Great Britain for assistance, in view of the threatening famine there. The British Government would be very glad to do all it could, but the position was not easy.

Harbin, November 20 (Japanese cable).—In Tashkend, Turkestan, fighting is going on between young officers of the Government side, the Cossacks and armed Maximalists. The Austrian prisoners of war are fighting for the Maximalists, and harassing the Government forces.

The situation is very grave. The Cossacks in Semipalatinsk, near the western Siberian and the Mongolian border, are being urged to hasten to the rescue of the Cossacks in Tashkend.

BRITISH IN E. AFRICA TAKE 1,000 PRISONERS

Occupy Lutshemi And Large Enemy Camp; 798 Germans Slain Since First Of Month

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 20.—An official despatch from East Africa reports:—We have occupied Lutshemi, southeastward of Chiwata and also a large enemy camp in the vicinity of Nambindinga, north-eastward of Kitangari. Two hundred and seventy-two Germans and 700 native troops surrendered.

"We drove the remainder towards the Kitangari Valley. Seven hundred and ninety-eight Germans have been killed or captured since the first of this month.

Tribute in Commons To Late Gen. Maude

Country Mourns One Of Its Most Valiant Sons, Says Premier Ll. George

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 19.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Lloyd George, announcing the death of General Maude at Bagdad, paid a tribute to his valuable services in Mesopotamia, where he took over the supreme command when the British were still under the stigma of the failure at Kut. He overcame all the difficulties which, up to that time, had been paralysing their efforts, raised the enthusiasm of his men to the highest pitch, achieved a series of victories which safeguarded their position in the East and, in securing Bagdad, after capturing it, displayed qualities of resource, decision and enterprise which marked him out as a great leader of men and a commander of the first rank. "The country mourns the loss of one of its most valiant sons."

Suppress Prominent Peking Newspaper

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

Peking, November 21.—The Peking Gazette was suppressed today, at the instigation of the Japanese.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 63.0 and the minimum 37.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 66.2 and 37.0.

McCormick Chairman Of War Trade Board

Vance McCormick

President Wilson, by an executive order has put into effect the sweeping provisions of the "Trading with the Enemy Act." This was the last and most important of the war measures passed by Congress.

This act confers upon the President the widest powers ever accorded a Chief Magistrate of the United States, in war or peace. Added to the powers given into his hands by other war measures enacted by Congress, it centers absolute control of the well-being and destinies of the country for the period of the war in the head of the Government.

The "Trading with the Enemy Act" has added to the power of the President to embargo all exports, which was conferred upon him by the Espionage Act, the power to prohibit all imports into the United States except under such licenses as he may wish to grant.

The most important act of the President under this law, by his executive order, is the creation of a War Trade Board.

The new War Trade Board is composed of Vance C. McCormick, chairman, representative of the Secretary of State; a representative of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be appointed; Dr. Alonze E. Taylor, representative of the Secretary of Agriculture; Thomas D. Jones, representative of the Secretary of Commerce; Beaver White, representative of the Food Administrator, and Frank C. Munson, representative of the United States Shipping Board. Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., is counselor of the board.

BRITISH CEMENT USED TO BUILD PILL-BOXES

Officer Cites Label Found In One As Evidence; Export Now Prohibited

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 19.—In the House of Commons, today, Lord Robert Cecil stated that, in view of a letter from a British officer to The Times, stating that he had found in a pill-box a label showing that it was made with British cement, the export of cement has been prohibited, pending inquiries. He pointed out that an inquiry made by the military authorities up to the present has not confirmed the use of British cement in German fortifications, but, if there was any reasonable doubt in the matter, the export of cement would be definitely stopped.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza .....Nov. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Nov. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Nov. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Nov. 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Dec. 1
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Via Vancouver ..... Nov. 24
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Nov. 26
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'hama M. Nov. 25

Tuan Chi-jui Resigns Again, Wang Shih-chen Succeeding To The Office Of Premier

Northerners' Rout at Changsha Completed By Hunanese Thrashing Anhui Men; Kwangsi Re-inforcements

CHINA PRESS' OWN SERVICE

Peking, November 21.—Premier Tuan Chi-jui has resigned once more and Wang Shih-chen has been appointed to succeed him. Confirmatory mandates are expected tomorrow. It is uncertain how Wang Shih-chen's appointment will be received by the South.

Changsha, November 21.—Generals Wang Ju-hsien, of the Eighth Division and Fan Kuo-chang, of the Twentieth Division, fled early on Sunday with thousands of armed Northerners and military control was assumed by General Peng Ting-heng, Commandant of the Military Academy. The civil control was taken over by the chairmen of the Provincial Assembly, the Chamber of Commerce and the Educational Association.

On Monday morning, thousands of Northerners, retreating from Siangtan, surrendered their arms south of Changsha. The First Hunan Division returned on Monday and drove off the Anhui troops, who retreated north along the railway.

Several thousand Kwangsi troops arrived on Tuesday. General Chao Heng-ti, commanding the First Division, returned on Monday night and assumed military control.

The Red Cross is treating hundreds of wounded Northerners.

Ministers Resign Too

Reuter's Poetic Service to The China Press

Peking, November 21.—Premier Tuan Chi-jui and the majority of the Ministers again have tendered their resignations as the result of the situation in Hunan and the attitude of the Tuchuns of Central Provinces.

Kuomintang Men Will Get Cabinet Places, One Report

According to Chinese press reports general Wang Shih-chen will be the new Premier and his cabinet will include former Premier Tong Shao-yi, former Minister of the Interior Sung Hung-yi, C. T. Wang, Chang Yao-tsen and Kuo Tsung-hsiu, also former Cabinet members.

Although there are still a large number of influential officials in Peking who favor the appointment of Hsu Shih-chang, General Wang appears to be the most popular candidate. His action in causing the retirement of Hsu Shu-cheng, the Vice-Minister of War, upon his assumption of his new office Tuesday at once increased his favor with the Yen Chui as well as Ch'aotung factions. However he is resolved that members of these factions will have no place in his Cabinet.

With the declaration of independence from Changteh by General Chen Fu-chu, commander of the Second Division in Hunan, and the evacuation of Peiyang troops from Changsha Monday, there is no other city with the exception of Yochow in the entire province of Hunan that is loyal to Peking. Generals Wang Shu-hsien and Fan Kuo-chang are both beginning to waver in their faith and are expected to discontinue relations with the Northern government any moment. They have both left the provincial capital. The Northern troops have taken positions in Yochow, which is menaced by the Kwangsi and Hunan forces already. A military government has been established in Changsha by Generals Ling Shu-mei, the Hengchow independent leader and Chen Chien of Kwangsi.

Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan of Hupeh has declared martial law in his province. The five leading cities on the Hunan border are completely prepared for emergencies. Proclamations are seen everywhere in the province declaring that the Tuchun will be responsible for the peace and good order of the territory. At the same time repeated demands have been made on Peking to grant an armistice, in order to negotiate with Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kweichow and Hunan for peace.

Tuchun Chen Ping-kun and Acting Tuchun Li Yao-han of Kwangtung have jointly returned from Wuchow to Canton following a conference with Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting. It is believed that an amicable understanding has been reached between them as to the division of their authority.

Canton Announces Terms

On behalf of the military government of Canton, Mr. Sung Hung-yi, former Minister of Interior, has responded from Shanghai to the peace proposals advocated by Tuchuns Tsao Kun, Li Shun, Chen Kwan-yuan and Wang Chuan-yuan. The conditions presented are the dismissal of Premier Tuan from office, the restoration of the original Parliament and the punishment of the leaders of the Tuchuns' rebellion, Chang Hsun and Ni Shih-chung.

Tuan's Arms Explanation Classed As Thin Pretence

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, November 17.—Important conferences today at the private

(Continued on Page 2)

Chaume Wood Attack By Germans Defeated

Follows Intense Bombardment But Is Broken Before Reaching Objective

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 20.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported:—On the right of the Meuse, after an intense bombardment on the Bezonvaux to Chaume Wood front, the Germans attacked, north of Chaume Wood, on a front of one kilometer. The attack was broken by our fire and only reached our advanced line over a very small area. The enemy detachments which obtained a footing there were mostly driven out by our immediate counter-attack.

London, November 20.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: Detachments of the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry carried out a successful raid eastward of Fampoux. We drove off raiders eastward of Wytschaete.

Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:—Soon after daybreak, we carried out satisfactorily a series of operations between St. Quentin and the River Scarpe. We captured a considerable amount of material and a number of prisoners, who have not yet been counted.

The weather has become stormy, rendering the action of aircraft difficult. The hostile artillery was active, particularly in the neighborhood of Zonnebeke and Passchendaele.

(By wireless).—A German official communique reports:—"There has been a violent artillery duel from Houthoulst Wood to Zandvoorde. We repulsed an attack at Chaume Wood."

Astor House to Open Its New Ballroom

Inaugural Dance To Be Given Saturday Night As A Celebration

The Astor House will celebrate the opening of its new ballroom with an inaugural ball on Saturday night. Dancing will begin at 10 o'clock. There will also be a Thanksgiving Eve dinner and ball next Wednesday night.

MEGATA AT WASHINGTON

Tokio, November 20.—A Washington telegram says:—Baron Megata and his suite have arrived at Washington and they are having conferences with the U. S. authorities and leading businessmen.

Mail Your Presents For America Now!

Mail your Christmas parcels for America not later than tomorrow if you want to make sure that they arrive in time for St. Nick to deliver them on December 25. Packages mailed later will in all probability be delayed on deliveries beyond the Pacific Coast. The mail leaving Saturday will reach America December 10 while that leaving here on Monday, November 26, will arrive in San Francisco on December 19—when the Christmas rush will be on and shipments to the middle west and Atlantic coast are liable to be held up by the congestion. The next mail after this will not reach the States until January 10.

Kermit Roosevelt Makes First Flight in France

Kermit Roosevelt, son of Colonel Roosevelt, going off in a Gaudron biplane.

British Expedition Reaches To 12 Miles of Jerusalem

Main Body 15 Miles Off; Turks' Flight So Hurried, Ramleh Undamaged; Scots Mark Hallowe'en

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Nov. 20.—An official despatch from Palestine reports:—"Our mounted troops, on Sunday, occupied Beiturettahta, twelve miles north-westward of Jerusalem. Our infantry yesterday reached a line 15 miles westward of Jerusalem."

Reuter's correspondent at Egyptian headquarters, describing the capture of Jaffa and Ramleh, states the former was occupied by mounted infantry, who took 300 prisoners at Lydda. Ramleh is the center of a fertile region, extensively cultivated and supporting a teeming population. The flight of the Turks was so precipitate that the town was not damaged.

The affray at Abu Shusheh was a brilliant piece of work by the Yeomanry, who charged the ridge and sabred the enemy right and left in deadly fashion. Four hundred dead were counted here, while 300 prisoners were taken.

Reuter's correspondent pays a handsome tribute to the part played by the Scottish in the recent operations. They were chiefly Lowland troops, who led the van of the left flank and participated in some of the stiffest fighting.

Hallowe'en Celebration

It was on the night of Hallowe'en that the Scottish stormed Umbrella Hill, El Arish Redoubt and the strong position called "The Little Devil," at El Arish. The enemy exploded four mines, engulfing the first wave completely, but the succeeding waves of men did not hesitate a second and swept over the position.

In the subsequent phase of the operations, the role of the Scots was very important. They marched across the sand-dunes for fifteen miles to Wadi Hesi. It was heavy going, with the guns having occasionally to be man-handled. Arriving at the north bank of the Wadi, at night-time, the Scottish charged the enemy's positions with the bayonet, although they had not been reconnoitered, taking the whole ridge of hills before midnight.

At Deirsineld, after they had been driven out of their positions, the Turks counter-attacked four times during the night, each time re-capturing the ground. For a fifth time, the Scottish returned to the charge and drove out the Turks, who then gave up the struggle. These feats were wonders of dogged persistence after exhausting marches, but the results were invaluable in checking enemy withdrawals and leading to important captures.

Busy With Bayonet

On the 10th, the Scottish were ordered to take the heights beyond Ashdod, which they again accomplished with the bayonet, making their third night-attack in four days. There was a desperate contest at Burkah, on the 12th. The enemy had two lines of trenches a thousand yards apart, splendidly situated, with a glacis slope in front of both and supported by strong artillery. Both were captured, after bloody work with the bayonet.

Later, after seven days' continuous fighting and marching, the Scottish proceeded to attack two villages on the Wady Rubin, which were perfectly screened by cactus hedges and thick plantations. The Scottish assaulted the position after traversing a bare plain which did not afford a scrap of cover, while the Yeomanry, by making a wide turning movement northwards, effected the necessary diversion which enabled the Scottish to rush the villages, where they took 1,400 prisoners.

On the following day, the Scottish participated in the fighting north of the railway-junction and reached the Jerusalem Railway. During seven days and nights, they covered sixty-nine miles, which was a great

(Continued on Page 2)

100,000,000 OZS. SILVER FOR U. S. AND BRITAIN

Governments Buy It From Producers In America; Will Stabilise Rupee

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 19.—In connection with the message from Washington, on the 16th, concerning silver, the New York correspondent of the Financial News states that Great Britain and America have agreed to purchase one hundred million ounces of silver from American producers, of which America will take forty million ounces and Great Britain sixty million, of which five million ounces a month will be for India, to stabilise the Rupee.

Artillery Livening Up On Macedonia Front

Is Generally Active On Both Sides; British Airmen Bomb Struma Valley

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 20.—An official despatch from Eastern headquarters reports:—Reciprocal artillery activity has been resumed along the whole front, notably west of the Vardar, in the Cerna Bend and north of Monastir. The Russians repelled an enemy reconnaissance in the Lakes region. British airmen dropped bombs in the Valley of the Struma and caused an explosion at Tuseulu.

4 MASS ATTACKS ON MONTE FENERA ARE BEATEN BACK

Invaders are Packing Re-inforcements In At All Points Of Front

BEGIN NEW PHASE

Germans Claim Defeat Of Strong Counter-Assaults On Monte Tomba

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, November 20.—An official communique reports:—"We drove back four mass attacks against the Monte Fenera spur. We took 300 prisoners on Sunday and Monday, in the region of Meletta."

A semi-official communique states: "By their attack at Monte Fenera and Monte Tomba, the enemy have come into contact at every point of the line on which the Italians have made their stand. The enemy's masses are increasingly dense at several places and movements of artillery and columns are reported in various directions.

New Phase Commencing

"A new phase is about to commence. Possibly, the enemy intend to tempt fortune by a grand strategic undertaking to rapidly break the wings, with a view to surrounding the Italian forces, or, by slow and methodical action, wearing them down, or by a series of hammer-blows similar to those delivered at Verdun.

"In any case, their recent serious losses must have convinced the enemy of the impossibility of a dissolution of the Italian army through lack of resistance. The Italian army is preparing to face the great struggle which is imminent and for which the enemy are bringing up enormous forces and material."

Defeat Italian Attacks

London, Nov. 20.—A German official communique reports:—"After desperate fighting, we drove back strong Italian counter-attacks on the northern slope of Monte Tomba."

The Daily Mail correspondent at Italian headquarters, wiring on the 18th, says: "It is now ten days since the holding of the Piave began and the River Army has stood firm against all shocks.

"The Mountain Army, in the Trentino and Feltre Quadrilateral, has been withstanding successive onsets. For instance, nine attacks were made by the enemy in twenty-four hours against the Meletta to Sisemol Line, eastward of Asiago.

Inspired With Victory

"Very desperate efforts are being made by von Krobatin's army to break through near Quero, which is the critical hinge between the army facing north and the army facing east along the Piave. The repulse by the Italians of the efforts made by the enemy to cross the Piave, though it does not alter the course of the campaign, is very important, because it inspires the Italian army with the breath of victory.

"A whole brigade of Austrian troops which got across was annihilated, thanks largely to the tenacity of the Bersaglieri, who fought the whole night long, in extreme cold, with rifles and machine-guns. They received supplies of bombs at daylight, whereupon the surviving Austrians surrendered."

UNITED STATES TO JOIN SUPREME WAR COUNCIL

President Nominates Colonel House As Delegate, General Bliss Being Adviser

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 20.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that the Government has been officially informed that President Wilson has selected Colonel House to participate not only in the Inter-Allied Conference in Paris, but also in the Supreme War Council, with General Bliss as his military adviser.

COMPLETE INQUIRY INTO CON HAMILTON'S DEATH

Steps Taken To Capture Guilty Desperadoes Insufficient, Board Finds

The report of the board which made the inquiry into the murder of Sergeant Con Hamilton by a highwayman last month is given in the Municipal Gazette issued today. The results are withheld, the statement being made that "appropriate action has been taken in accordance with the Captain Superintendent's recommendations in regard to those whose conduct is the subject of the board's censure."

The findings of the board follow:

1. The composition of the search party was adequate.
2. The instructions as to its disposition were not observed, a fact which in the opinion of the Board in the main contributed to Sergeant Hamilton's death.
3. The steps taken to capture the two desperadoes concerned were inadequate, the Captain Superintendent's directions in this respect having been neglected.
4. The .45 revolver issued to search parties is an entirely reliable and efficient weapon for all uniform Police purposes.

British Expedition Near to Jerusalem

(Continued from Page 1)

achievement, because, part of the time, a heat-wave prevailed.

Heavy Turkish Casualties

The chief feature of a despatch from General Sir Archibald Murray, dealing with the operations in Palestine from March 1 to June 28 is his summing-up of the results of the first battle of Gaza. He says: "We took 950 Turkish and German prisoners and two Austrian field-guns and caused the enemy 8,000 casualties, while we had only 4,000, a large proportion of whom were slightly wounded.

"The failure to capture Gaza was due to a delay on March 26, owing to a fog and the waterless nature of the country around Gaza, which prevented a very successful operation being a complete disaster to the enemy."

He pays a tribute to the utmost gallantry, endurance and splendid fighting qualities displayed by the troops.

In General Murray's despatch dealing with the second attack at Gaza, he states that, on April 20, his total casualties were 7,000.

On April 21, General Dobell, commanding the eastern force of attack, again emphasised the opinion he had previously expressed, which he said was supported by all his subordinate commanders, that, in view of the great strength of the positions to which he was opposed, a renewal of the direct attack would not be justified by any reasonable prospect of success. General Dobell was strongly of opinion that deliberate methods must be adopted and even the resumption of trench warfare might be necessary, pending the arrival of re-inforcements.

General Dobell Sick

After a full discussion, General Murray very reluctantly consented to this change of policy. Meanwhile, it became apparent to Sir Archibald Murray that General Dobell, who had previously suffered from a severe attack of the sun, was no longer in a fit state of health to bear the strain of further operations during the incoming hot weather and, therefore, Sir Archibald Murray very regretfully relieved him of his command, to which Lieutenant-General Sir Philip Chetwode was appointed.

Votes For British Fighters When 19

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 20.—The House of Commons has unanimously agreed that soldiers and sailors are entitled to a vote directly they have attained the age of 19.

HAS EYE GOUGED OUT ON TURNING INFORMER

Bandits Wreak Traditional Vengeance On Associate Who Betrayed Them

A story of the infliction by Chinese bandits of the ancient penalty of eye gouging on one of their number who had turned informer is given in the monthly report of Captain-Superintendent of Police McEuen in the Municipal Gazette today.

A number of armed robbers were arrested in the Sinza district in August on charges of robbery and murder committed in Chekiang Province. Their arrest was brought about by information given by one of their number and after a hearing they were turned over to the Chinese authorities.

Six weeks later the informer was caught by a number of men in the Northern district, outside the Settlement limits, and had one of his eyes gouged out in the manner prescribed by certain secret societies for one of their number who has betrayed them.

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Rapid Growth Made In Korean Mining

Japan Fosters Industry, Says Mr. H. R. Bostwick, Holder Of Large Properties

Mr. H. R. Bostwick, of the mining firm of Coilbran and Bostwick, is at present in Shanghai, homeward bound to San Francisco after a two years' trip through the Orient. Mr. Bostwick's firm holds extensive interests in Korea, including the Suan, Huchang and Kapsan Concessions and the Chosen Gold Mines, Ltd. The greater part of his visit was passed in Korea, but he has just come from a trip through Java, Sumatra and the islands and countries of the straits. He is accompanied by Mrs. Bostwick and his daughters.

"The mining industry is flourishing in Korea," said Mr. Bostwick, "and making rapid development and the Japanese government is doing a great deal to foster its advance. In my opinion the country has been scarcely more than scratched so far as its possibilities are concerned. Prospecting is going on extensively and the laws and taxes are adjusted in all fairness for protection.

"The Japanese are going in comprehensively for iron and have some very good properties. If they had pursued this line as energetically some years ago it is probable that there would not be the present steel emergency. One large smelter has already been put up and others are in process of construction. The industry is developing in every way and it has a great future in Korea."

Mr. Bostwick first came to the East in 1894 for the purpose of laying a 25 mile stretch of railway in Manchuria, the first line to be laid in either Manchuria or China and the one from which subsequent lines grew. Of late years his firm has devoted itself solely to mining in this part of the world.

Japan To Continue Shipping Subsidies

Tokio, November 21.—The Department of Communications of Japan has decided to continue the government subsidy granted to shipping companies having steamers and the allowances will be separately passed by the Imperial Diet at the next session. The subsidies were to terminate this fiscal year.

HONORS FOR INDIANS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Nov. 19.—The Gazette announces that Military Medals are conferred on Gunner Ghulam Mohamed, of the Hongkong Battalion of the Garrison Artillery and Gunner Nihal Singh, of the Singapore Battalion of the Garrison Artillery.

LLOYD GEORGE CLEARS ALL DIFFICULTIES AWAY

Scores Personal Triumph, Satisfying Critics New Council Is Practicable

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 20.—In the House of Commons, yesterday, Sir Edward Carson, following the Premier, repudiated the suggestion that there was any whittling done in the proposals to secure closer co-operation. The agreement made at Rapallo would be adhered to as one of the most solem undertakings entered into during the war.

Subsequently, the debate on Mr. Lloyd George's Paris speech lapsed. The feeling in the Lobby is unanimous that the difficulty is over.

The newspapers are practically unanimous in saying that the debate was a personal triumph for Mr. Lloyd George, who has rarely shown such persuasive power in dissipating any apprehension of a political crisis. His explanation of the working of the new council satisfied those who doubted its practicability.

Tributes are paid to Mr. Asquith for the moderation he displayed.

Clemenceau's Ministry Given Confidence Vote

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 20.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed a vote of confidence in the Clemenceau Government, by 418 votes to 65.

Tuan Chi-jui Resigns Again

(Continued from Page 1)

residence of Tuan Chi-jui, at the President's Palace and at the Cabinet office have brought about a considerable change in the political horizon. Technically, Tuan resigned because he felt that the refusal of the Chihli commanders in Hunan to act promptly according to his orders amounted to a vote of want of confidence by important military authorities. This vote of want of confidence was supported by the action of the Yangtsze Tuchuns, who were known supporters of the President, in addressing a telegram to the President calling in question the wisdom of the Prime Minister's policy and suggesting the adoption of more conciliatory measures towards the south.

Behind this, however, there was the question of the arms loan. It has been contended by those concerned in the loan that the arms are required for the troops to be sent to Europe. This pretence was so thin that it did not require any seeing through, and there was never any question that the real intention was to get hold of arms, ammunition and money with which to carry on the campaign against the south. The military men in the Yangtsze valley knew quite well that so long as fighting against the south continued so long would there be an excuse for the arms deal, and hence their decision, on quite plausible grounds, namely, that of doubting the wisdom of the Prime Minister's policy not to proceed at present. Had only the three Yangtsze Tuchuns taken this attitude, then the struggle would have resolved into one between the President and the Prime Minister, but when some of General Tuan's own lieutenants took the same line, the case was quite different.

As the result of today's conferences it is very probable that the Prime Minister will return at least temporarily to office, but some of his supporters will have to go. It is very generally considered that Mr. Tsao Ju-lin, Minister of Communications, and one of the principal movers in the arms loan, will be sacrificed; and there may be other sacrifices. Should this actually be necessary the problem of filling the vacancy will not be an easy one. If a member of the Peiyang party succeeds, then the balance of parties in the Cabinet will remain much the same, though not quite the same, for it will be difficult to find a man so staunch a supporter of the Prime Minister as Mr. Tsao has been. If the vacant portfolio falls to a Chinputang man, then the Chinputang men will be even stronger than they are now, and the Prime Minister's tenure of office will depend more than ever on the goodwill of the Chinputang. This will be still more the case if the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Wang Ta-hsieh, also resigns, as is not at all unlikely, for he is far from well. It is suggested that his successor may be either his present vice-minister, Mr. Kao Erh-chien, who is generally considered to have handled the Lansing-Ishii notes and the covering note from Washington with considerable force as well as with considerable diplomatic skill; or possibly Mr. Lu Tseng-hsiang, who has already held the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

In any case, if General Tuan returns to office, he will not return with the same power that he had. Each time he resigns he weakens his own position. He resigned once under President Li and was afterwards dismissed by President Li. He has resigned once under Acting-President Feng. It is possible to cry "Wolf" too often; and no man on earth is indispensable.

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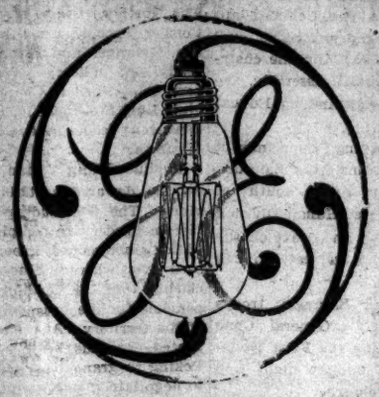
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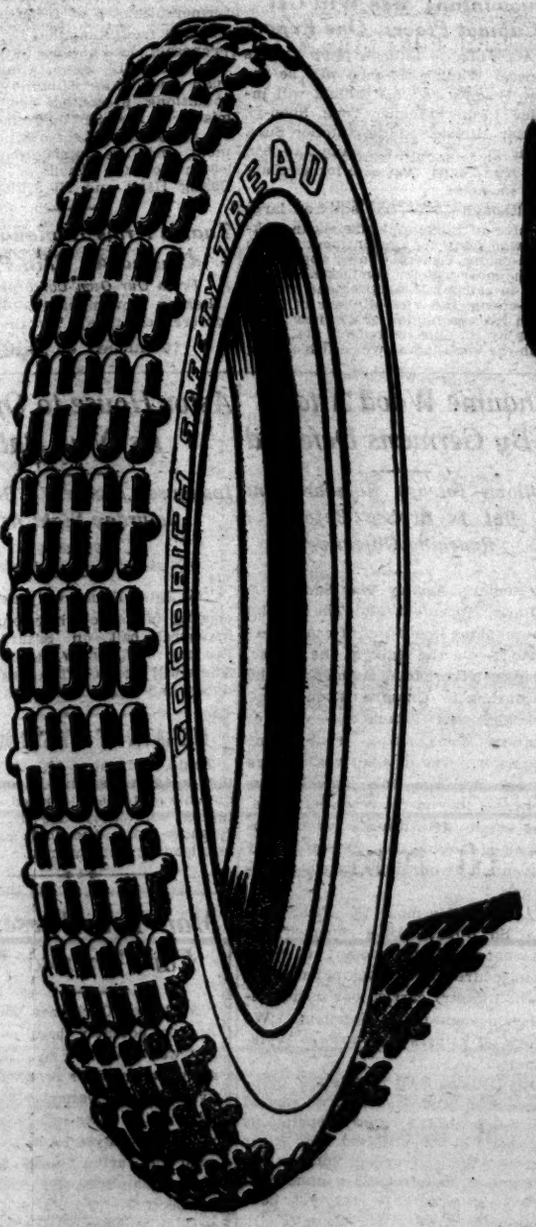

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Korea's Famous Mountain And Its Temples Described

Miss H. C. Bowser Gives Illustrated Lecture on Trip Up the Kongo-san

An interesting lecture on the unfamiliar side of the romantic land of Korea was heard last night by a large audience in the Union Church Hall. The lecture was given by Miss H. C. Bowser under the auspices of the Union Church Literary and Social Guild. Its subject was: "A Visit to the Buddhist Temples of the Kongo-san." It was illustrated by seventy beautifully colored slides.

Equally interesting with the lecture was an exhibit earlier in the evening of Korean curios and works of art. There were chests, brasses, scrolls, photographs, shells, specimens of quartz, spas and, perhaps most interesting of all, tungsten and wolframite from the Mitsui Mining and Refinery Company's mines, which Miss Bowser visited last summer.

Miss Bowser's lecture was in the form of an imaginary railway journey from Fusan to Antung. In this connection she showed three beautiful slides showing the bridge over the Yalu River. For the photographs from which the slides were made Miss Bowser made acknowledgment to Mr. George Shaw of Antung.

Miss Bowser's trip to the Kongo-san was made in a party travelling by chairs and donkeys. The Kongo-san she explained is an extraordinary cluster of innumerable peaks—some say, twelve thousand—forming the backbone of the Korean Peninsula. It is fifty miles in circumference.

In many respects the Kongo-san, because it is a huge center of shrines and temples, gives a picture of the religion of Korea. On this subject Miss Bowser said:

"Korea's is a strange religion, a mixture of ancestor worship with Buddhism, Taoism, spirit cults, divination, magic, astrology and fetishism. Dragons play a part, nature gods are abundant, elfs, imps and goblins are up to all sorts of pranks and capers; there are personalities in hills, trees and rivers, in diseases, under the ground and in the upper air.

"High above all other cults and customs stands ancestor worship. A good ancestor worshipper may consult the Buddha, may bow or expectorate before the ordinary hill-gods (this last we witnessed over and over again, for as our chair coolies passed shrines on the road they would spit, which I was told they believed would deter a snake from approaching the shrine) or they may set up posts to the Five Point Generals and consult luck and divination."

Of the cromlechs, which are to be found throughout Korea, Miss Bowser said:

"One of these consisted of two huge stones set on edge to form the opposite sides of an enclosure and across the top another stone. The upper stone is a veritable monolith about fifteen feet square and two feet thick. The space enclosed is about eight feet long, five feet wide and five feet high; the most natural conclusion is that it must be some form of sepulchre. There is not a word about these curious monuments in Korean history. The explanation the people themselves give is that they were built long ago to keep back the powers of the mountains who would otherwise invade. Those of us who have visited Cornwall and the Lake District know that they are to be found there also."

Miss Bowser gave a long and interesting description of the temples and monasteries of the mountain, principally the Choanji monastery and the Gutenji group of twenty-two temples. At each the party was received with the most punctilious courtesy and complete hospitality. She showed impressive pictures of these temples, some of them of gorgeous beauty. She gives the following description of the evening service at the principal temple at Gutenji:

"We were invited by the Abbot to be present at the evening service, which invitation we accepted. Prior to its commencement a priest prostrated himself three times before the granite pagoda and placed a brass incense bowl in front of it. Worshippers were summoned for prayers by the booming of an immense bell. Nine nuns attended and a few Korean visitors, besides ourselves. At such moments when the lonely figure of the priest is seen pleading with the Ever Supreme Lord in his sacred temple and before his sacred shrine the scene is one of most extraordinary solemnity. The stages of the service are marked by blows upon a bell which the priest holds before him, while he casts himself upon his face and kneels before the resplendent Buddha."

The lecture closed with three fine slides of the Great Buddha at Onshin, which is 89 feet high, and unlike other Buddhas has the face of a boy. Tradition says it sprang up in a single night.

At the close of the lecture Miss Bowser acknowledged her indebtedness specially to Mr. Moriyama of the Chosen Railway Bureau and other Government officials in Seoul, who had extended great courtesy and facilities to her in getting to Antung and the Kongo-san, and especially to the out-of-the-way place of Onshin, where the Great Buddha was seen.

A hearty vote of thanks to Miss Bowser was passed at the close.

ISHII WELCOMED IN HAWAII

Tokio, November 20.—A Honolulu telegram says:—Viscount Ishii and his suite have been enthusiastically welcomed at Honolulu on their arrival on the Korea Maru. The Japanese Consul-General at Honolulu entertained them to tiffin.

Viscount Ishii replied to a toast by the Judge of the American Court at Honolulu as follows:

"I am on my way to Japan to convey the real friendship of the American people and I express the heartiest thanks for the most cordial treatment extended to us wherever we went in the United States of America."

Viscount Ishii is due to arrive in Yokohama next Monday.

38,000,000 Men Now Under Arms In Great World Conflict

Washington, October 22.—Figures compiled and made public today by the war department show that 38,000,000 men are under arms in the world war. Of these 27,500,000 are arrayed on the side of the entente alliance while the central empires have 10,600,000 enrolled.

But it is pointed out that while nearly three times as many are in the allied ranks as under the Teutonic banners, not all the allies' available fighting men are in actual warfare while such is true of the central alliance. For instance, Russia is credited with 9,000,000 but the present situation indicates that from the standpoint of being a material factor in the war Russia is at present a nonenity while of Japan's 300,000 under arms, not one, other than military observers, are engaged in the conflict, while Siam, Cuba, Montenegro, Panama, Liberia and San Marino are negligible factors from the actual military standpoint.

The figures follow:

Entente Alliance	
Russia	9,000,000
France	6,000,000
Britain	5,000,000
Italy	3,000,000
United States	1,000,000
Japan	300,000
China	541,000
Rumania	320,000
Servia	300,000
Belgium	300,000
Greece	300,000
Portugal	200,000
Montenegro	40,000
Siam	36,000
Cuba	11,000
Liberia	400
Central Powers	
Germany	7,000,000
Austria	3,000,000
Turkey	300,000
Bulgaria	300,000

San Marino and Panama have small forces only.

Of Britain's accredited 5,000,000 not more than 3,000,000 are at the front, the rest being held in reserve or at home. France's force is represented by actual fighting men. The United States while it has 1,000,000 under arms represented by the regular army of approximately 6,000,000, including the national guard contingents, and the new national army of about 400,000, only a minor fraction of these men are in France and as yet not one unit has participated in a battle. Greece has 300,000 men enrolled but like the United States none of her units has engaged the enemy. Servia's army has been put out of commission for the time being, but in due time will be ready for the field in the Balkans. Portugal has a representation at the front but Montenegro is in the same position as Servia. While China is capable of mobilising a large force none of her soldiers are yet participants.

UNIVERSITY CLUB HEARS TIFFIN TALKS TOMORROW

Mr. Julean Arnold, Mr. C. E. Beury And Mr. Quo Tai-chi To Speak

A special tiffin will be given by the American University Club at the Carlton Cafe tomorrow at 12.15 at which speeches will be made by Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache at Peking; Mr. Charles E. Beury, of Philadelphia, a former member of the American Relief Committee, who is in Shanghai for a short time, and Mr. Quo Tai-chi, who was secretary to former President Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Arnold's subject will be "The University Club's Opportunity in New China." Mr. Quo Tai-chi will talk on some phases of Modern China's aspirations.

The American University Club now has a membership of nearly 300 American and Chinese graduates of American universities who live in Shanghai and vicinity. A special campaign to increase the membership to 500 will be conducted before the close of the year.

PAPER HUNT CLUB MEETS

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club will be held this afternoon at 6 o'clock at the Grand Stand. Members have been notified that all willing to serve as stewards should send in their names to Mr. R. H. Newman, secretary.

THOMAS ASHE IS SINN FEIN'S NEW MARTYR

Dublin, Oct. 1.—With a strange and unaccountable relish Sinn Fein has added another martyr to its restless calendar. The death of Thomas Ashe in Mountjoy Prison suddenly, after a spell of "hunger-striking" which to a man of his physique might have been treated as a mere bagatelle, has set the eddy of unrest and emotion spinning again in Ireland.

Ashe, who was a stout, strong, fine-looking man of five-and-twenty, was a rebel serving, with others of his faith, a commuted sentence in Mountjoy Jail. His deplorable death has canonised him. Passing through Dublin this week-end I found myself—at none of my own volition—in the press of people thronging to the wake of the dead hero.

Republican Flag On Bier

In the mist of the early morning there was High Mass at the Pro-Cathedral—a sombre, sad ceremony. The coffin lay just within the main doors of the church. The Republican flag draped it, and at the four corners four tall candles guttered and smoked in the draught. Guarding it were four young soldiers, dressed smartly in the green uniform of the Irish Volunteers. They stood like statues—with stiff shoulders well set back, and bold dark eyes. There was an encircling guard of Boy Scouts, also in green, and a reserve of young men—very proud young men, these—wearing the bonnet, the sash, and the kilt of the Gaelic Army.

Slowly around the circle moved the silent, genuflecting crowd from the packed street outside, entering by one door, leaving by the other, and ever on the move. A dozen young men flaunting the regalia of Sinn Fein lounged on the cathedral steps smoking cigarettes.

'The Countess.'

Presently there was a stir in the multitude to admit the passage of a pale-faced woman on a bicycle. She was also tricked in the uniform of the Irish Volunteers; her officer rank was advertised by the Sam Browne belt she wore.

"Ah!" said one of the young men on the steps, "here is the countess."

The others saluted, still smoking; and the Countess Markiewiez, handing her bicycle to a retainer, passed swiftly into the cathedral. . . .

After this came the removal of the body from the church to the City Hall, where it was to lie "in state" over the week-end. The arrangement was left entirely to the well-drilled young Sinn Feiners of the Irish Volunteers. Special companies of them marshalled the crowd, cleared the way, and lined up to establish order from the Castle portals to Cork Hill. Here the crowd dense but entirely orderly. The green and gold flag over the City Hall was at half-mast; indeed, the whole area was steeped in mourning and melancholy "sadly sweet." Sinn Feiners by the hundred marched behind the coffin in smart military formation two deep. The intense silence of the crowd was broken only by the quick rattle of martial orders by the "officers commanding." The police left everything to the management of these young men; it is well, perhaps, that they did.

The last act in the martyrdom of Thomas Ashe is being elaborated into a series dramatic curtains: it is just what the emotional, the supremely feeling Irish people love, particularly when such an occasion supplies a fresh page to the calendar.

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Representative American Plays *By Arthur Hobson Quinn* $6.88
Twenty-five American plays, complete, by the leading dramatists of this country, showing the development of the American drama from its beginnings to the present day. Each play is preceded by an account of the play-wright, the cast at the first performance, and other necessary information.

How to Study Pictures ..... *By Charles H. Caffin* $6.25
A book for art lovers, students, and travelers, presenting a comprehensive bird's-eye view of the whole field of painting sufficient to enable one to recognise the landmarks of the subject. To those who have been confused by the multitude of schools and styles, the book will come as a sane and cheerful guide.

Famous Pictures .....*By Charles L. Barstow* $2.50
It has been the endeavor of the author to fix the attention of the reader upon the painting itself—to tell something of its qualities as a picture and to impart some little idea of the painter's art.

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A practical book for amateurs and magicians. It explains in detail how tricks are done.

The Changing Chinese .... *By Edward Alsworth Ross* $6.25
The first up-to-date, authoritative interpretation of the Chinese people based on first-hand observation; a book of unusual interest for the general reader as well as the student; a vivid and fascinating picture of Chinese life.

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SHANGHAI

A DETECTIVE WHO KNITS

And Who Finishes Her Knitting And Her Mystery Together

A small woman in gray—gray eyes and hair, a close-fitting suit and small hat of soft gray; her only bit of color a knitted green purse; a perfume about her, subtle and elusive.

Suggest a detective, this description? Not a chance of it. Yet the word picture is that of Millicent Newberry, who, in Jeanette Lee's "The Green Jacket" (Scribner's) takes up the mystery of the Mason pearls right where it has baffled the shrewdest of Tom Corbin's sleuths and works it out to the last thread.

Meanwhile, cosily employed as a seamstress in the Mason household and calling herself Miss Brigham, she knits a green jacket into which she puts many queer stitches. It is a whim of hers to have a piece of knitting for each case and to finish it at the same time with the case. Another of her notions—"The Green Jacket" would not be a Jeanette Lee story if its characters did not have notions—is that one who detect a criminal should have the say as to what is done to the guilty.

This story is handled as little like a regular detective story as Miss Newberry is like a regular detective. It has a quiet but a constant interest. Perhaps it carries a message. Certainly it is entitled to high mention among the current novels.

BOOK OF AN OBVIOUS ALICE

John Rae's Sequel To The Lewis Carroll Tale Pretty But Not Deep

John Rae has taken up the perilous task of furnishing a sequel to Lewis Carroll's most famous "Wonderland" story. His "New Adventures of 'Alice'" has just been published (P. F. Volland Company, Chicago) in a volume which he has both written and illustrated.

Mr. Rae's book is handsome from its blue, tan and gold front cover to its final tailpiece. Its full pages in color and its drawings in black and white are effective. It carries a story full of fancy and jingle ingeniously constructed. So much for the excellencies of the work.

The fault of the new "Alice" may be defined as its obviousness. There is no subtlety in its chapters. Things are as related. Nobody will ever discuss the question, as they endlessly do in the case of the Lewis Carroll book, whether other things lie beneath the surface. Nor will Mr. Rae's rhymes be subject everlastingly to quotation among the immortal pertinences of the lighter classics.

"New Adventures of 'Alice'" is a pretty and a pleasing book of good-night tales. It is no more.

MR. GERARD ON GERMANY

The Former Ambassador's Book Is Full Of Enlightening Points

The matters of greater moment told by James W. Gerard in "My Four Years in Germany," which Deran is to issue tomorrow, scarcely need recounting in a review of that memorable book. They have been a big part of the current news. They will take commanding rank in history, exceeding even those related in the state papers and memoirs of Minister Washburne concerning the Paris siege.

In the second rank of importance for the moment, but increasingly useful as the time for making peace approaches, will be Mr. Gerard's explanations of political conditions within Germany. The constitutional peculiarities, clearly shown by him, which make the Reichstag powerless, give rich and titled men preponderant power at the polls in Prussia and make Prussia supreme over the empire, are still not sufficiently well understood.

It is in this field perhaps that the book will be found most enlightening. Where, for instance, could one turn for an complete an account in the English language of the Zabern incident and its momentous political consequences? Every one knows that a boy officer sabred a lame shoemaker; the part he played in hastening the war is less appreciated. Here are to be found briefly the essential facts in the Polish land question. The German workingman is painted as he is, a guarded creature, hard worked, underpaid, unable to force his way out of the iron caste that binds him and his children. The insidious workings of the system which uses titles, rewards, the social pride of women, the docility of youth, every instinct of human nature, good or bad, to cement the power of autocracy is shown from the foundation.

It is significant that Mr. Gerard brings from Berlin the same impression of German efficiency that Vernon Kellogg arrived at in his relief work in Belgium. It is that, outside of planned attack in war, German efficiency is not efficient. As in Belgium with feeding the people, so in Berlin in trying to supervise the treatment of prisoners, time was wasted in a tangle of red tape, and the degree of effectiveness noted in administration varied with the individual in charge. Germany is an over-regulated land.

Of proof there is plenty in details which at first seem almost trivial and lightly amusing but which, in cumulation, furnish a movie close-up of the German mentality—of Kultur.

There is the fact that there are in Berlin more diplomats than anywhere else in the world—and such diplomats!—since each petty German state sends its own. That the German social season lasts only six weeks, because if Germans of wealth stay longer in Berlin they are liable to the local income tax. That a King of Saxony could be so unkingly as to refuse his hand to a royal princess because her country sent him no separate envoy; and could be so neatly rebuked by her.

That a German officer could push his way, unrebuked, before a waiting line at a ticket window, and even intrude himself and his wife into the Ambassadorial box at a horse race—but not unrebuked. That a Crown Prince who makes a hobby of Napoleon relics could openly announce his desire to make war if his father did not. That a Prince holding great estates in Hungary is so narrowly bound by entail provisions that there are only thirteen girls in the world from whom he may choose a wife, lest he forfeit the lands.

That large sections of the German people could actually believe that Japan would declare war for them. That a Chancellor of the Empire could say repeatedly "that he was powerless where the military were concerned," and refer Mr. Gerard to what Bismarck had written on that head. That a German porter at the American Embassy could be found methodically sticking "Gott Strafe England" stamps on official outgoing mail.

Not all this matter reflects on Germany alone. Mr. Gerard slyly shows the State Department itself accrediting Ambassadors to "Germany" when no such country officially exists. He permits himself one of his frequent flashes of humor in describing the American woman, war bound in Berlin, who consented to go home on a cruiser (supposed to be sent for the derelicts) if she could have a stateroom with a bath and Walker-Gordon milk for her children. He is justly indignant with those Americans in Germany who distinguished themselves by abuse of their country. And sometimes there is a touch of comedy not quite to be classified, as where a cinema proprietor proves most competent to run a camp of British prisoners, recalling Barrie's "Admirable Crichton:" or an odd lighting up of the grim picture of ruthlessness, as where the prison hospitals were found to be humanely and well managed, so many physicians being Jews!

Ambassador Gerard's book is, of course, more than literature and more than history—being, in fact, not quite either. It is a trumpet call to American patriotism.

"Unless Germany is beaten the whole world will be compelled to turn itself into an armed camp until the German autocracy either brings every nation under its dominion or is forever wiped out as a form of government."

A BISHOP BEATS A BOSS

In Jasper Ewing Brady's Story Of Presidio And Mary Sherman

The prelate in Jasper Ewing Brady's "The Case of Mary Sherman" (Britton Publishing Company) is a fine type of the fighting Bishop. He roots for the home team at baseball. He likes all the sports of the manly man, from boxing to honest racing. And being two inches over six feet in height, with shoulders and muscles to correspond, his presence counts in a game.

From the moment that this Bishop takes up the cause of justice and the boss-oppressed people in Presidio, away out West, James Burchard Dudley, previously with all things going the way he has said, knows that is a fight on. Three months later Dudley knows he is whipped. Meanwhile a story richly full of action develops before Mr. Brady's readers.

Only once, as things run, do we lose faith in the Bishop. That is in Mary Sherman's own case. For an unfortunate quarter of an hour, while the issue of a square deal for Mary is pending, he ceases to be a red-blooded man and becomes an articles-bound churchman. Although he recovers from his paralysis, we wish Mr. Brady had left him free all the way through the book. The case of Mary is that she has been wedded only to be betrayed, and that she wants the love and happiness to which she is entitled.

CHINESE EDUCATION

"The Chinese System of Public Education."—By Dr. Kuo Ping-wen. The Mission Book Company, Shanghai.

The stages of evolution of the Chinese educational and cutural system from the earliest time to the present and the recent efforts of China to absorb Western learning are clearly depicted by Dr. Kuo Ping-wen, dean of the Government Teachers' College, Nanking, in his book "The Chinese System of Public Education. The author states that religion, government and reverence of antiquity are factors which have influenced the development of Chinese education and attributes this to the geographical position of the country. China's exclusion from the outside world did not necessitate her adoption of a modern system, because life was simple and each community was a world by itself and people were content with the traditional system.

Dr. Kuo traces the origin, development, and reconstruction of the Chinese Educational system in six chapters:

(1) The beginning of the ancient system by Yao, Shen, Yu and Tang, the four ancient rulers (B. C. 2357—B. C. 1122), when education consisted chiefly of rituals, music and lessons on the duties of human relationship.

(2) The ancient system and its decadence during the dynasties Chow and Chin (B. C. 1122-B. C. 206), showing how complete the ancient system was under Wen Wang, Wu Wang and Chow Kung and how the system was destroyed by the aversion that the Emperor Chin Shih Huang showed to the literary men and his burning of the ancient books in order to prevent educated people from discussing political affairs.

(3) Educational development under the dynasties, Han, Tang, Sang, Yuan, Ming and the early part of the Manchu dynasty. B. C. 206-1842 A. D.).

(4) The transition from the traditional stage to modern education under the latter part of the Manchu regime (1842-1905), when modern schools were erected through the persuasion of Dr. Yung Wing and the untiring efforts of Viceroy Tseng Kuo-fang, Marquis Li Hung-chang, and Sheng Kung-pao, the reforms of Viceroy Chang Chi-tung and the counter-reforms of Kang Yu-wei and Liang Ch-chao as well as the encouragement of sending students abroad by Yuan Shih-k'ai, Chang Chi-tung, Liu K'un I and Kwei Chun.

(5) The construction of a modern educational system under a Ministry of Education (1905-1911) and

(6) The reconstruction of the system under the Republic.

The concluding chapters of the book treat of educational problems of national importance today, including the relation of missionary education to public school education, school discipline and government, financing of schools, university education, and the training of teachers.

The monograph is a very interesting work and should be in the hands of every one who is interested in the development of education in China. It has already met with great success in Europe and America, bring first published in the latter country some two years ago. Some of the European and American colleges have even used this work as a text-book for classes in education. Since the return of the author from the United States, hundreds of copies have been sold mostly to teachers and missionaries engaged in educational work in China.

The American edition has been selling at $3 gold a copy. But when the author returned to China he had a special edition printed for the China trade, which sells at only $2.50 Mex. The contents of the two editions are exactly the same, the only difference being that the American edition is printed on better and thicker paper and without the Chinese notes. The book is on sale at the Mission Book Co., 18 Peking Road.

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A LOVER FLIES TO MARS

In 'Drowsy,' Which Mr. Mitchell Says Is No Fairy Tale

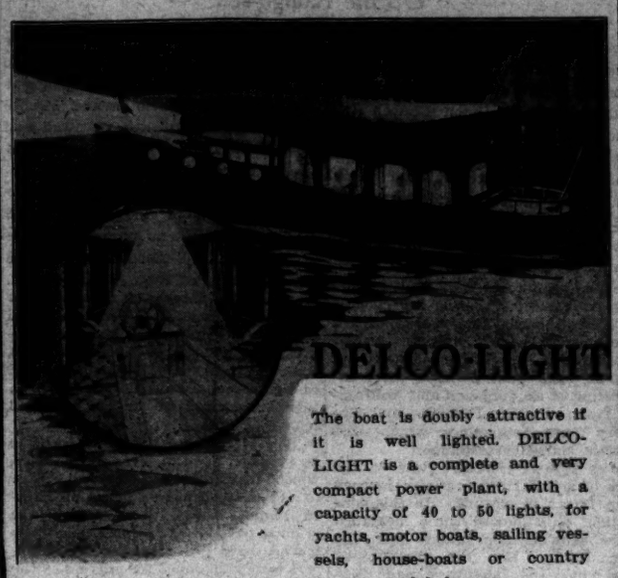
In the background of John Ames Mitchell's new novel, "Drowsy" (Frederick A. Stokes Company) is the idyllic and unconventional romance of a young American doctor and a great European singer.

The doctor has been wounded in a duel fought for the diva's good name. He recovers at a villa high on a hillside overlooking Trieste and the Adriatic, the singer being his companion and nurse. Seven years later the doctor returns with a little son to the Massachusetts hamlet which has been his boyhood's home. For the village there is no word of the boy's mother beyond an understanding that she is dead. The reader perceives in him a gift of thought-reading inherited from the beautiful woman in whom that faculty has been wonderfully revealed during months of attendance on a speechless sufferer.

Cyrus Alton is the boy. A drooping heaviness of his eyelids, producing a superficial effect of dullness in his eyes, earns him the nickname which Mr. Mitchell employs for the title of his book.

But Cyrus is not dull. He is an inventor of marvels which, even in vague description, give Mr. Mitchell's story a real Jules Verne tinge. These are marvels of electric appliance. By means of one of them the lad brings diamonds from the Mountains of the Moon and, again, being rejected in love, flies to Mars for consolation.

"This is not a fairy tale," writes our author in his preface. Then he considers wonders of radio-activity already brought out of the very air we breathe, and asks his "Why not?" as to interplanetary communications. It is certain that in "Drowsy" he both interests and sets us to guessing what things may come.



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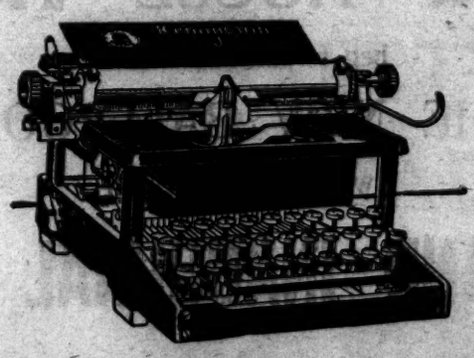

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AGENTS

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BRITISH NAVY LEAGUE APPEALS FOR FUNDS

Statement By Officers of Shanghai Branch Asks Subscriptions For The Year

The annual appeal for subscriptions to the Shanghai Branch of the British Navy League has been made, in a statement issued by Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, vice-president, and Mr. George Lanning, honorary secretary and treasurer. The statement follows:

China, hving declared war on the Central Powers, has re-opened her ports to warships of the Allies, and we have had the pleasure of seeing in port again not only the British White Ensign but the flags of others of the nations fighting side by side with us. This fact has made an important difference in the position of the Local Branch of the League. The declaration of war in August, 1914, necessitated the internment or withdrawal of all Allied warships from Chinese waters. The League Committee, faced with a possibly large expenditure with a very small income, appealed to its members and the wider public with very gratifying results. Most fortunately, too, an arrangement was come to between the Committee and the American Naval Y.M.C.A. whereby the latter took over the whole management of the Naval side of the Hanbury Institute, and paid as rental Tls. 90 per mensem.

This arrangement continued until the United States in turn declared war, when the reduction of their navy personnel in these waters so greatly reduced the income of the Y.M.C.A. as to necessitate a fresh agreement under which the rent was much cut down. With the return of British vessels, the Americans have found other quarters, and the Institute, since then in the hands of contractors, will be available for the men of our navy who have so thoroughly earned our gratitude and so richly deserved the reward of our practical sympathy. Our connection with the American Y.M.C.A. has been one of much mutual benefit and pleasure, and there is every reason to believe that the most cordial reciprocity will exist in the future.

It was about the end of August last when, as a correspondent put it, "the ever welcome sight of the White Ensign gladdened the eyes of Britons on the Bund." No time was lost in organising a fitting welcome to the visitors. For three long years these men had "braved the battle and the breeze," and their local compatriots were naturally eager to show their keen appreciation. The entertainment bill at the Institute—the Y.M.C.A. was still in charge—reads quaintly enough: "For board and lodging for 1416½ men," so much; a product of men, days, and dollars. The British Government had, of course, its own routine arrangements for meeting such expenditure, but the League made itself responsible for certain extras and entertainments, and has paid out on that account in a round sum about $800.

It is a most pleasing duty to record a few practical proofs of the appreciation of Shanghai Britons. Mr. E. C. Pearce's Garden Party was acknowledged on all hands—especially by those entertained, the Bluejackets—to have been amongst the jolliest of all functions ever known in Shanghai. The Tramway Company provided free passes, and motor cars covered the rest of the way: the Asiatic Petroleum Company supplied lights: the B. A. T. sent countless cigarettes, Caldbeck, Macgregor and Co. as many drinks, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen who shared in song and dance were most successful in making the party one long to be remembered. During the whole of their stay, our men were provided with free passes by the Tramway Company, and were thus easily able to cover the long distances due to Shanghai extensions. Mr. Deeks and a party of his friends provided a most enjoyable evening with Kinema and Smoking Concert at St. George's Farm: other friends gave gramophones and bugles to the ships: free admission was secured to the War Pictures, and the St. Andrew's Chaplaincy provided a reading room with "soft drinks" free. There were, also, in British homes, private entertainments that cannot be detailed.

In all, some 80 officers and men have visited us since the declaration of war by China. We have seven river gunboats all told—the Kinsha, Woodlark, Widgeon, Woodcock, Snipe, Teal, and Nightingale, but not all are in commission. They are dotted at intervals along the Great River from Shanghai to Chungking.

In making its annual appeal, the Committee begs to remind its members of the two special funds raised in 1915 and 1916 for the benefit of Bluejackets wounded in the war. On both occasions the Admiralty applied the sum sent—£104 in each case—to a particular purpose. The first provided a new stage for the theater of the Chatham Hospital, the second two cottage pianos and three small billiard tables for the Naval Hospital at Plymouth. From both these institutions, as well as from the Admiralty and Navy League authorities, the most appreciative letters have been received, and your Committee ventures to request that a like sum as a special donation may again be subscribed this year for some similar purpose.

It is hardly probable that our Naval Canteen when re-opened will, for some time, pay all expenses, but the Committee faces the future with confidence, feeling sure that, so long as Shanghai Britons and other subscribers to our funds remember the graphic words of Mr. Lloyd George regarding the debt we owe to our navy, no reasonable sum that can be asked will be refused.

Last Photo of Captain Guynemer

CAPT. GUYNEMER.

Captain Guynemer, France's premier aviator, about to start out on one of his last flights. He was killed shortly after this was taken by a squadron of German fliers. It is reported that the German airman who brought him down has been killed by a French aviator.

CANADIAN ELECTIONS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, November 19.—The returns, which have not yet been completed, of nominations throughout Canada, show that seven supporters of the Union Government and nine of the Quebec followers of Sir Wilfrid Laurier have been elected by acclamation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been nominated for Quebec East and Ottawa and is opposed at both places. In thirty constituencies, Labor or Socialist candidates are running.

Books for Hospitals

Contributions received towards the fund for purchasing books for Hospitals.

Mrs. H. C. Marshall	$10
H. Browett	5
A. C. Hay	5
L. W. C. Lorden	5
H. N. Wienberg	5
G. H. Benwell	1
F. C. Banham	10
	$41

F. L. Marshall,
46 Kiangse Road.

'Court Cards' Tonight

Mr. Edgar Warwick's "Court Cards" will open their Shanghai season at the Lyceum Theater tonight. The eight comedians who make up the Cards arrived here from Hongkong yesterday, glad to be back after an absence of four years. The bookings for tonight have been brisk, for the Court Cards on their previous visit were highly popular with local theatergoers.

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More Evidence Taken In Ship Charter Case

Other Witnesses Testify In Action Against Heath And Co. Over s.s. Alma

The action for $68,319 brought against Messrs. P. Heath and Co. by Shun Lee and Co. in connection with the chartering of the s.s. Alma was continued before Sir Havilland de Sausmarez in the British Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr. N. C. Home, for the plaintiffs, concluded the cross-examination of Mr. W. J. Milne, of Jardine, Matheson and Co., through which firm Heath and Co. acquired the vessel, prior to chartering her to the plaintiffs. He said that he was on board during the trial run, that there was nothing outstanding in her performance and that he did not agree with the opinion that the ship was in a serious state of disrepair.

Mr. W. A. Gardiner, chief engineer of the Alma during her charter, told of his experiences with the vessel. The Alma averaged about nine knots, he said, which was ordinary among Chinese coasting vessels, but she had a much higher coal consumption. He said that after arriving in Dalny he had wired Heath and Co. making a lot of suggestions for repairs and stating that he thought there would be continual trouble with the standing arrangements. A considerable amount of repair work was done, but the Alma made her return trip travelling part of the time with only one engine. He left the ship on arrival here.

Mr. M. P. Scott, engineer and manager for Shanghai of the Representation for British Manufacturers, Ltd., and Mr. Heath were the next witnesses called, the case being adjourned before conclusion of the latter's evidence. Mr. G. H. Wright appeared for the defendants.

Miss Bradford Leaves Isolation Hospital

Staff Presents Departing Matron With Gold Watch As Farewell Token

Miss A. Bradford, for fifteen years matron of the Municipal Isolation Hospital, was honored yesterday afternoon by a function given for her at the hospital by the members of the staff, including several former members. Miss Bradford is leaving the hospital for home. A gold wrist-watch and an illuminated address were presented to her as symbols of the esteem she has won for herself from the staff and all those who have been patients at the hospital in her fifteen years of service.

News Brevities

Another foreign case of smallpox is reported in the Municipal Health Office report for last week. There was also one case of typhoid and one of diphtheria.

* * *

The Municipal Gazette announces the authorisation of a commission to Dr. N. H. Bolton as lieutenant on the medical staff.

* * *

The Ministering Children's League will meet in the Church House of the Cathedral Saturday afternoon at 5.30. Plans will be made for a children's charities sale to be held in February. The object of the league is to encourage a feeling of responsibility toward children in less happy circumstances.

* * *

Mr. John N. Sidebottom, a British businessman of Manila, died last week in Yokohama of an illness which had taken him to the Japanese port in the hope of recovery. He went there, accompanied by his wife, a year ago. He was 53 years old. The funeral took place in Yokohama, the body being cremated.

* * *

Tientsin papers bring news of the death of Madame Herou, wife of M. Ch. Herou of that port. Madame Herou became suddenly ill after attending a sports meeting on November 10. On examination it was found a bloodvessel in her head had burst and she died last Saturday. The funeral took place on Sunday.

* * *

It was expected that the prosecution would close today in the case of A. W. Sorms, charged with embezzling from the Chinese Maritime Customs.

* * *

Three Chinese were sentenced in the Mixed Court yesterday to terms of from one year to 18 months for a series of thefts, mostly of clothing, from half a dozen foreign residences.

* * *

A Chinese chauffeur was charged with manslaughter in the Mixed Court following the death of one Sian Tsang-nyur, struck by his car.

* * *

A motor car and tramcar accident occurred about 5.20 last evening at Bubbling Well and Tibet Roads when a small car from the Hudford Garage with a foreign lady occupant tried to pass a westbound tram. The motor car which was also travelling west crashed into the uprights of the traffic island and rebounded into the tram, being badly smashed, though neither the lady nor the chauffeur was injured. The tram car was slightly damaged.

American Football

First Practise Shows "Beef"

An array of substantial material was out to cavort around on the Race Course baseball field yesterday in preparation for the game of American style football which is scheduled for Thanksgiving Day. In all thirteen huskies showed up for the initial outdoor practise and signal drill, the string including at least one former All-American man and a number of others more or less expert and familiar with the sport.

The men to report so far are Oots, Langley, Buddell, Bradley, Kulp, Tinkham, Marsh, Woods, Gardner, Merrill, Rodger, Ritter and Ashley. A snappy signal drill was instituted and with Gardner at full, Rodger and Merrill at halves and "Sammy" Woods snapping the ball, evidences of a formidable back-field were apparent. Positions assumed were tentative, but whatever the combination the eleven should be fast and heavy—the weight average, from a casual observation, coming in the neighborhood of 170 pounds.

Practise will be held again today at noon and all interested are invited to report.

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WEATHER

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 22, 1917

Legal Perplexities

By T. R. Jernigan

A NATIVE-BORN American citizen who resides in China finds it more difficult to obtain a passport certifying to his nationality than does a naturalised citizen, and in either case the rigid and impracticable regulations formulated by the Department of State have made it almost as difficult as it would be for a camel to go through the eye of a needle.

When a native-born American citizen applies to the proper consular official of his country for a passport he is required to produce a birth certificate and an affidavit from other American citizens, residing in China, that they have personal knowledge of his birth within the United States. Now in many parts of the United States birth certificates have not been issued until lately, if at all, while in numerous instances there are few American citizens resident of China who could, without risking the penalty of perjury, make the affidavit required of a fellow countryman out here with whom they may have been acquainted for years.

But on the other hand a naturalised American citizen must have taken out papers to that effect, and should be able to produce them without difficulty or delay. The consequence is that the "Red Tape" of the Department of State is a net which entangles loyal Americans of native birth, but renders easy the escape of the hyphenated and disloyal element whose pernicious activity it is intended to prevent. And again, passports can only be obtained by American citizens of native birth, except in cases of grave emergency, from Washington, while British subjects resident in China can get them from their consular authorities without even reference to their legation at Peking.

The regulation with regard to notarial facilities leaves the American citizen in China, if he does not reside at the same port as his consular official, worse off than most of the citizens or subjects of other countries. The existing prohibition to American consular officials of certifying deeds, acknowledgments, depositions, etc., unless the signer personally appears before them, which may often involve the expense of a long journey, if indeed the journey be practicable at the moment for the American citizen needing the notarial service, presents difficulties which do not stop here.

Each State of the American Union provides rules by which acknowledgments may be taken in foreign countries when a document is to be used in State Courts. This means that an American in China who may have personal or business interests in different parts of the United States perhaps must examine the revised statutes of forty-eight States. If the American citizen be a resident of Shanghai he may be able to do this quite easily, but if stationed at a remote place he must incur legal expense for a transaction which ought to be made as simple as possible. I understand that the State of Massachusetts prescribes that acknowledgments may be taken by an American Consul, but that the State of Tennessee prescribes that they may be taken by Vice-Consuls but not by Consuls-General.

The United States Government will accept declarations of Federal Income Tax Return made in China before and attested by the Consul of a friendly Power, or a Commissioner of the Chinese Maritime Customs acting notarially, in the want of a resident American Consul, but the State of New York will not accept as valid such Commissioner's notarial act for the waiver of a legacy by an American citizen, though before the war the German Government did accept the same act as valid in case of German subjects.

And now a United States senator has introduced a bill debarring any American citizen in office or out of office from "accepting any present, emolument, office, or title from any king or foreign government under penalty of a fine of ten thousand dollars, and forfeiture of citizenship." The effect of this bill, if it becomes a law without a modifying amendment, may be to compel Americans in the employment of the Republic of China to resign or accept Chinese naturalisation. If the bill should be passed and construed to have the meaning indicated there is no doubt a large majority of Americans would resign and thus give Japan or some other nation the opportunity to fill their places with its subjects or citizens.

When Congress passed the La Follette bill which practically prohibited American steamship companies from employing Asiatics as sailors the result was to drive American steamship lines from the Pacific Ocean and enable Japan to gain commercial supremacy in that ocean. The finest steamers which ever crossed the Pacific, and which had only recently been built by an American company, passed into the possession of Japanese companies, because it meant bankruptcy to the American company to conduct its business under American law.

It really seems advisable for Congress to appropriate sufficient money to defray the expenses of a majority of its members on a tour to the Orient to learn how the interests of their country could be best promoted and safeguarded by non-legislation, and at the same time to take into serious consideration the full import and bearing of the term "Special Interests," as used in the Lansing-Ishii Note, and to be sure to inform the Department of State of the far-reaching meaning it may have in this part of the world.

But this "Special Interests" is recognised in favor of Japan because of the contiguity of her territory to the territory of China, and although no reference is made to the contiguity of the territory of the United States to that of China, it was well known to the American Secretary of State that the territory of the United States, as evidenced by the Philippine Islands, was as near, if not nearer, to Chinese territory as the territory of Japan, and if the doctrine of contiguity applied to Japan it also applied to the United States.

A Soldier Entrains

Last night the Somethingth Company entrained.
Just before they pulled out I saw
A tall, athletic girl clinging to a little private
And from the next window a husky corporal
Chatted with a little lady of ninety pounds,
Clasping both her hands the while.
Up at the forward end, away from the crowd,
I found Jack, sitting on the steps,
Alone with his pipe and thoughts.
"How is it," I wanted to know,
"That she isn't here to say 'Goodby' to you?"
"She said 'Goodby' a month ago," he told me, "and now
She's wearing Ernie's ring. He's artistic,
You know, and polished; dances like a master.
She won't have to bid him 'Goodby' either,
He's been exempted for physical reasons.
It's right, I guess, somehow. Back there
The boys whose Someones say 'So Long' will leave,
With hearts that brim with sorrow. Yet
I'd rather feel mine full of sorrow
Than empty, with the dregs of frozen memory.
Rattling around inside,—Aw, Hell!
It's all in the game. Ta ta, Old Scout—
This is a queer world.
And the train pulled out.
The ninety-pound girl smiled bravely,
And kissed the corporal's hands in final parting;
And the tall, athletic lady fainted.
"See you in Berlin!"

—*C. L. F. in N. Y. Tribune.*

The New Savagery ◎ By Dr. Woods Hutchinson

Strangling Your Enemy With Gas Clouds And Gas Shells

For all its extraordinary changes one of the most striking features of this war is its utter lack of originality. Nearly all its changes are for the worse, its boasted novelties and new inventions are mainly the prostitution to purposes of destruction and slaughter of the peaceful and beneficent discoveries of science, like the aeroplane, the telephone, the motor car and the high blasting explosives of the mine and the quarry. The changes in method have simply been such as were necessary to meet and neutralise these dreadful perversions of the victories of peace.

War surgery, for instance, has changed because wounds are dirtier than ever before, and the fighting dirtier still, since Germany began to rewrite the rules of warfare. In the bright lexicon of Kultur there are no such words left as honor, decency or chivalry.

As one looks over the kit of the modern soldier, most of its contents look quite familiar. There is the haversack, the blanket roll, the canteen, the mess-tin and cup, the revolver, the rifle, but one prominent object strikes the eye as new and strange. This is a large rectangular case or box, about 14 inches square, by 3 or 4 thick, slung from the shoulder or round the neck like a pair of field glasses. Across its face is printed in large staring letters, in some of the armies: "Who leaves me behind dies," ("Chi si leva me, muore,") or other less dramatic, but equally grave warning.

This is the famous gas-mask, of which so much has been heard of late, or rather infamous, because it is a disgrace to humanity that such a concession to savagery should have to be carried in civilised warfare. In principle it is comparatively simple, merely a respirator so arranged that its wearer draws in his breath through many layers of gauze impregnated with chemicals which neutralise or chemically filter out the poisonous gases. This was the original form, and the one still in use in several of the armies, but others, notably the Austrian and Russian, have developed a much more complicated apparatus, in which the breath is drawn through a tube, which comes up from a box with a perforated bottom, filled with five or six layers of different chemicals through which the air is filtered.

The advantage of this latter form is first that it will last a great deal longer than the former, and second that each of its different layers will neutralise a different form of poison gas. So that its wearer is practically protected from all the different kinds of chemical deviltries which have been invented up to the time of its manufacture, tear-gas, sneezing-gas, choke-gas, etc.

In the beginning, the gas chiefly poured from the German retorts, with the plain, crude, poison-chlorine gas. This is the gas or element which in combination with soda forms sea salt, or common table salt ("sodium chloride"), and in times of peace was manufactured from sea salt or evaporated sea water, by pouring sulphuric acid over it for the harmless necessary purpose of bleaching cottons and other fabrics and materials. It is a yellowish-green, heavy gas, of pungent, irritating odor which we have all smelled in mild form in the acrid fumes given from the disinfectant chloride of lime when sprinkled about sinks and lavatories.

In fact, the chloride of lime, with its disagreeable, sneezy smell, was originally made for bleaching purposes under the name of "bleaching powder;" and then, because it was found intensely poisonous to the germs of decay and infection, made use of as a disinfectant, and latterly as a means of purifying drinking water.

I mention the source and pedigree of this deadly, ghastly green gas, which strangles its victims to death in agonies of torment, because the sure remedy against it consists precisely in reversing the process, throwing the throat-clutching demon back into its prison under the salt sea waves, turning the grisly "pillar of cloud by day," like Lot's wife, into a pillar of salt, or rather a cellar in chemical terms, fixing, or recombining the free floating gas chlorine, fiercely attacking and murdering every living thing (cell) that it comes in contact with by merely bringing it in contact with wet soda or other alkali, thus turning it back again instantly into its original form the harmless, peaceable, common salt, known in chemical pargon as "chloride of sodium," by simply combining the names of its two parents, like "Cholmondly-Smith" or "Skiddy-van Skate," or "Eclipse-out-of-Firefly."

One of those incredible but real "presto change" transformations of which science is full, one moment a murderous marauding gas demon, sweeping on like storm clouds before the wind and blighting everything it touches, a literal pillar of cloud, which turn into a pillar of fire the moment it enters the nostrils of any living creature, the next a handful of wet common salt. For the very same law of its being which enables it to seize and sear the life out of every living cell that it touches, by combining with and shrivelling up its protoplasm, compels it to seize and combine with soda to form common sea salt, to its own instant undoing and the utter loss of all its murderous powers. It goes back in a single eye-flash to the pit whence it was laboriously digged—salt it was, to salt it returns—condemned to penal servitude for life in the depths of the earth or the caves of the sea, until some new fiend in human, or rather German shape, comes to set it free for fresh slaughter.

The earliest gas masks which were hurriedly prepared and rushed to the front, as soon as the chemists had been able to determine by rough field tests what was the main composition of this new horror which Prussia was unleashing on civilisation, were simply thickish pads of gauze, or cheesecloth, dipped in strong solution of soda, roughly shaped to cover the mouth and nostrils, and provided with strings or tapes to tie on with.

One of the quickest popular responses on record was the nation-wide reply in both England and France to the telegraphed appeal of the war Office for a gas mask for every soldier, to save him from a horrible death by the new inhumanity. Every mother, wife, sister in the land set instantly to work, and within forty-eight hours in England alone over three million homemade gas masks were not merely made, but delivered at the War Office, and new messages had to be sent out to stop the deluge, which threatened to literally swamp them.

But this type of mask, though priceless as a lifesaver, was only godo as a stopgap. In the first place, it gave no protection to the eyes from the gas fumes, and if a man has to keep his eyes shut tight, he's not much practical use as a soldier. In the second place, the mask was only effective when wet or moist, for most chemical reactions can take place only in the presence of water—all our living body cells, for instance, are aquatic animalcules, and marine at that and chlorine gas will not combine with dry soda. So that, unless the mask was kept in a rubber or oilcloth case, or dipped in water and wrung out just before putting on, it was useless. It used to be necessary to keep buckets of water constantly standing at frequent intervals in the trenches, for moistening the gas masks whenever the gas alarm was sounded. Everywhere you go in the trenches you see these gas alarms hanging up—in the beginning they were bells, gongs, or even horns, now they are almost always the empty brass case of a 4-inch or 6-inch shell. While the army was about nine-tenths protected by these simple pad masks, many distressing poisonings still occurred, from putting on dry or incompletely moistened masks, for a dry spot the size of a nickel in a mask would let through enough gas to make serious trouble.

So the ingenuity of the chemists and inventors was called into play, special Government masks factories established, and now each army has its own type of gas mask turned out by the million every year, for they wear out rapidly. They are roughly of two types—the bag or pouch masks of the French, Italian and Russian armies and the box or canister masks of the English, German and Austrian. The first is, roughly, a short, thick-walled, square bag, large enough to contain the face and chin, with eye-holes filled with goggles of celluloid of mica in front and split down the back. This is pushed over the face like an ether cone or a horse's nose-bag, and tied firmly under the chin and round the neck below and round the forehead and head above, with tapes or elastic bands.

The walls of the bag are made up of from twenty to forty layers of fine gauze specially woven for the purpose, impregnated with various chemicals to neutralise the different kinds of gas, and also with glycerine or some other water gathering substance so as to keep them automatically moist without needing to be dipped or sprinkled. In some masks—I won't say which, because the censor wouldn't let me—the gauze is also ingeniously colored some bright tint, which will be bleached by chlorine gas—following its old peaceful uses—when saturated, so that a single glance at the lining of a mask at the regular kit inspections will tell whether its charge of chemicals has been used up or not. The celluloid "glasses" or goggles in the eyeholes are so treated as not to "cloud" or gather moisture and become dimmed from the breath.

This makes a good and efficient mask, and has the advantages of cheapness and ease and quickness of repair. It only costs about $0 cents, as against $4 to $6 for the box or canister type, and can be relined and repaired for about 15 cents.

But, on the other hand, it has the drawbacks of only protecting against two or three gases, of tearing or wearing out very quickly, and what is worst, from a practical point of view, of holding of checking the escape of the outgoing breath with its heat, moisture and carbon dioxid to a degree which makes it hot, stuffy and even "choky," as I can feelingly testify from personal experience.

This, however, can be largely overcome by practise, and the recruit is regularly trained to wear his gas-mask with comfort, first standing of sitting still, then walking, and finally running, working and attacking with the bayonet in his mask. It's like getting your "second wind" in running—you simply train your lungs and muscles to get along for a time on a shorter supply of oxygen than they have been accustomed to.

In all the armies, after the recruit has got thoroughly accustomed to the feel and wear of his mask in the open, and drilled to get it out of its case and on his head securely inside of ten seconds, a large hall or chamber arranged for the purpose is filled with chlorine gas and a squad of fifty or a hundred men marched into it and put through various gentle drills and exercises in the stifling fumes in order to give them confidence in their masks and prevent any risk of panic in their first actual gas attack in the field.

It is a wise and most necessary precaution, as officers have assured me that the sergeants and corporals have to keep the sharpest lookout upon the files as they first march into the literal "lethal chamber," for in every hundred youngsters there will nearly always be found one or two who, in spite of all coaching and assurances, are smitten with panic and lose their heads completely at the first whiff of the chlorine and clutch wildly at their masks to tear them off, and only the promptest seizing and hustling instantly neck and crop out of doors will save them from serious strangling. And I don't mind confessing a deep sympathy with and for these poor terror-creased young rookies.

Indeed, the same thing took place on a large scale in the trenches when gas clouds were first launched and the men had had no previous drill or experience, for no one then believed that anything calling itself human could behave so like a beast.

On one mountainous section of the front—I could give the precise valley and date, but I won't, out of regard for the censor's feelings—where very few gas attacks had been attempted by the enemy on account of the height and direction of the almost incessant mountain winds, one Summer evening it fell calm and still, and the Beast saw his chance. From the upper end of a long sloping, high walled valley, full of men and horses at their evening meal, he launched his murderous clouds, and in twenty seconds the whole trough was a hell of agony and death. Men, horses, mules rushed madly down its slopes, strangling, fighting, trampling upon one another in a wild rush to escape the deadly fumes, but in vain. Some regiments had laid aside their masks, some rushed panic-stricken down hill without waiting to put them on; others tugged them on, and then, feeling half suffocated in their rush, tore them off again to breathe freer. When at last the gods took pity and a sunset breeze lifted the strangling clouds nine thousand men lay gasping and choking in agony, and four thousand of them died in spite of the utmost heroic efforts of the doctors. "It was a famous victory," but to whose account it will be charged in the great Book of Judgment, the verdict of history, I leave others to decide.

Correspondence

A Chinese View Of The Crisis In China

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—Without helping either party, I, acting as an outsider or a spectator, shall try to express my views to you on the political situation of China with regard to General Tuan Chi-jui, the Premier, and his rivals.

The republic was established for six years, during which time, I dare say, the Chinese people had tasted few of the benefits other republics enjoy. Its farmers lament the heavy tax imposed upon them; its merchants resent the disturbances in many quarters of the republic; its educational institutions are used as military rendezvous. Why has China reached such a critical point? The answer in a word is that those who are responsible for the welfare of the nation are without sincerity. Those who govern are suspicious, fearing that their followers will not obey their orders, while those who are governed doubt their officers' sincerity. Now why are they so suspicious of each other? It is because they have nothing to limit their power, that is, China has no constitution. The constitution of the Republic of China was drafted at the time when Dr. Sun Yat-sen was president at Nanking. It is all right; but it is the cause over which the soldiers of north and south are fighting. The former is alleging that the country should have a new parliament and establish Tsanyiyuan as its foundation, while the latter is declaring that the old parliament should be restored and the provisional constitution of Nanking be maintained. Failing to come to a peaceful agreement, they would settle it by force. Let us decide which is wrong and which is right. According to my opinion the north is wrong and especially General Tuan Chi-jui is to be blamed.

China is a republic. Since she is a republic she must have a parliament. All the members of a cabinet must have the acceptance of two-thirds of the members of parliament. Now let us see the Tuan cabinet. It was formed after the parliament was dissolved. Its members were appointed by Tuan alone and without the sanction of parliament. Can we recognise his cabinet according to law? Again let us see his doings. Since there is no parliament Tuan Chi-jui can do whatever he would wish to do. He takes the Peiyang Tuchuns as his protectors. Who is there to oppose him? He considers national opinion as nothing. He regards military force as the strongest instrument to be depended upon. Therefore he started the national disturbances. He hoped that the opposing force would soon be destroyed. But, contrary to his original opinion, his military policy could not get results. The northerners are defeated in Hunan, Szechuen, and Kwangtung. His favorite, Tuchun Fu Liang-tso, fled. The northerners, at first loyal to him, now side with the southerners. The Tuchuns who are said to be neutral are beginning to wire to Peking to the effect that the resignation of the Tuan cabinet is necessary. And Tuan himself also has a mind to resign. If this comes to be true the national problems will be amicably solved.

In conclusion, I should say more emphatically that what we Chinese people wish to have, no matter which one becomes the winner, is true republicanism. China should be republican both in name and in fact.

Thanking you to favor me by publishing this in your esteemed paper, I am, Yours truly,

Lin Jen-chuan.

Shanghai, November 20, 1917.

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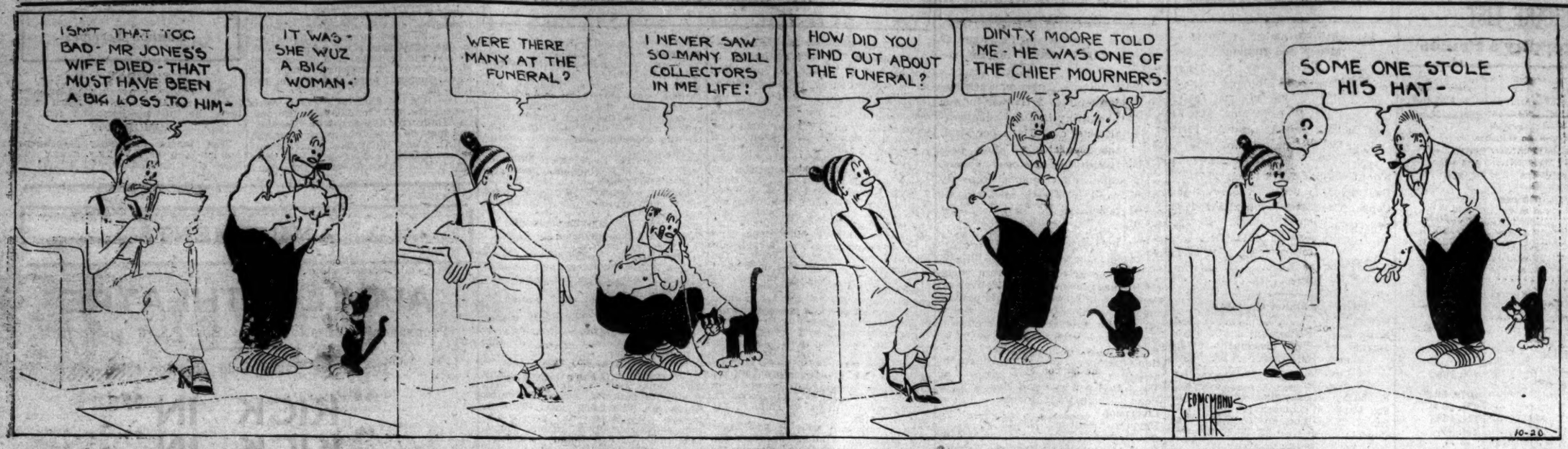
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


ISN'T THAT TOO BAD - MR JONES'S WIFE DIED - THAT MUST HAVE BEEN A BIG LOSS TO HIM -
IT WAS - SHE WUZ A BIG WOMAN -
WERE THERE MANY AT THE FUNERAL?
I NEVER SAW SO MANY BILL COLLECTORS IN ME LIFE!
HOW DID YOU FIND OUT ABOUT THE FUNERAL?
DINTY MOORE TOLD ME - HE WAS ONE OF THE CHIEF MOURNERS -
SOME ONE STOLE HIS HAT -
?
GEO MCMANUS
10-20

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

'Kan The Kaiser!'

America Winning The War In The Kithen

By G. Ivy Sanders
(*Daily Mail*)

New York.—These United States of America are a country of gigantic food production. For the requirements of America's millions there is a super-abundance, which has resulted in normal times in very great waste and extravagance. This year, with the planting of over two million "war-gardens," as they are called here, stimulated by the National Emergency Food Garden Commission, the production will be especially great.

This excess supply is not intended to go to waste; the conservation of food, to answer the enormous demands made upon the United States for furnishing food for the European Allies, is a national duty, which the people have been quick to realise and to which they have been very ready to respond. Very soon, too, vast store supplies must go to the American soldiers in France.

In every city, town, and village of the United States the abundance of summer is being made to supply the needs of the winter. Herculean efforts are being exerted to utilise perishables to the utmost; to save staples to send to the Allied countries; to reduce the consumption of wheat, sugar, meat—especially pork, lamb, and veal—and fat, and to substitute other materials of similar food value. Mr. Hoover is a benevolent tyrant who is obeyed. To meet his demands communal canning (bottling) kitchens have been established all over the continent. Here the surplus products of the country are being preserved by the method of "canning" or by drying. The great war phrase here is "Kan the Kaiser!" I note it on dead walls, I find it chalked on army wagons.

Every town and village possesses its own national storehouse. Millions of American women have enlisted in this vast Army of Canners. Every housewife is becoming a member of the society for the elimination of waste.

The American women's fight with waste is one of the Allies' most valuable weapons of war. To "help the movement along," as they say here, communal canning and drying kitchens have been established to combat the very serious leakage that takes place at the various docks.

Drying Kitchens

To ensure quality the New York Health Department, which inspects all the food that enters the city, requires perfect condition in 85 per cent of the whole consignment. If over 15 per cent is bad the whole is condemned. It is to rescue the good from the bad of the discarded whole that these kitchens have been formed.

Voluntary workers sort the fruit and vegetables at the docks; the sound is packed in sacks or barrels and conveyed to the kitchens, where it is either canned or dried. The rest is destroyed.

A few days ago I visited one of these kitchens in a slum district of New York, generally known as the Ghetto, on the banks of the East River. Here, despite the shade temperature of 92, women of every station of life, gentle and simple, were engaged upon the work of canning onions and cabbages in the long, low rooms of the school house. The heat was by no means mitigated by the glowing fires and the boiling pans of vegetables. These women were indeed "doing their bit."

In order that women of all classes may enlist in the good work a card system has been introduced, and every voluntary helper receives a credit of 7½d. an hour for her work. In the autumn and winter this credit will be paid in the products that are now being canned. Many, of course, will leave these for the benefit of those in need, and the surplus will be sold at a minimum cost or given away to worthy institutions.

During the four weeks the kitchen had been running nearly 5,000 giant jars of onions, beet, carrots, cabbages, peaches, cherries, plums, pickles and conserves had been rescued from the garbage heap and stored. Vegetables are cleaned and "trimmed," and then boiled in boiling salted water and packed in sterilised jars fitted with sterilised rubber rings. The jars are filled to overflowing with boiling salted water, covered with a loosely adjusted top, and the whole is put into a boiling water bath and sterilised for two hours or more, the time depending, of course, upon the vegetable "canned."

The method of canning fruit is similar except that sugar is used instead of salt. Owing, however, to the shortage of sugar in Europe maize syrup is being substituted with equally good results.

How Drying Is Done

The strong recommendation for drying fruit and vegetables is the slight cost and the simplicity of the process, added to the fact that practically all fruit and vegetables can be preserved in this manner.

Cleanliness of the products to be dried and of the utensils to be used in their preparation is imperative, and all roots must be washed so thoroughly as to leave no earthy smell or flavor.

The principal methods of drying are:

Sun-drying,
Drying by artificial heat,
Drying by electric fan.

In the communal kitchen I visited the third method had been adopted. The sliced fruit or vegetables were placed upon trays a foot wide and three feet in length. These were stacked and a fan placed close to one end with the current directed along the trays lengthwise.

By this process the drying is done in twenty-four hours or less, but in the homes the other two methods are more generally favored. The simplest form of sun-drying is to spread the slices or pieces on sheets of paper or lengths of muslin and expose them to the sun. This requires days that are very bright and hot, and infinite care must be taken to guard against rain or dew. Another form of sun-drying is by the use of trays or galvanised wire. The natural sunshine heat of early September in New York is equal to the very hottest day in England.

Throughout America, French beans, Lima beans, garden peas, sweet corn (maize), carrots, parsnips, onions, leeks, beet, celery, cabbage, cauliflower, rhubarb, spinach, and sweet potatoes are being preserved in this manner, and also every kind of berry, as well as cherries, plums, apricots, apples, pears, and peaches. Vast reserves are thus being stocked.

Fruit and vegetable drying has been little practised for a generation or more, but its revival will certainly herald an epoch in assuring and preserving the world's food. In the past it was domestic, today it is national; in the future it will be universal.

The war teaches us new lessons every day.

Little Bobbie's Pa

By William P. Kirk

Missus Branepan was to our house last nite, she met Ma at thare club.

She has got sum naim for a club lady. Branepan, sed Pa, beefoar Missus Branepan caim oaver. If I had a naim like that, sed Pa, I wud run for President.

I thot you was all oaver running for offis since that Fall you fell beeboar the Republickan foe, sed Ma. Have you forgot that grate race in wich you finnished second in? sed Ma.

Do not dig up the past, sed Pa. Jest wen I am the happiest you always think of sumthing politickal, sed Pa, the only subjeck about wich I do not cair to con-verse about.

Well, sed Ma, you beegan it, but I beleeve this is Mrs. Branepan now, & then she caim in, she was a vary butiful lady, she caim from Kentucky, she sed.

That is grate, sed Pa, my wife lived in Kentucky & only happend to cum north on a visit, sed Pa, & meet me by good luck.

I see, sed Missus Branepan. It was certainly lucky for you to meet so charming a lady, she sed to Pa.

I had a grate trip South one Spring, sed Pa, I was down thare as a Guest of Mister McGraw of them Giants, Pa sed. We got a grate recepshun in many Southern cities, sed Pa, & I found everybody most charming. I am going back thare aggenn sum day, sed Pa, & maik a long stay. As thay say in Californy sed Pa, how do you like our climate up heer?

It is rather dis-agree-able at times, sed Ma's frend, so cold & blustery etc. But I have met sum charming people here, she sed, sum grate painters, statesmen, riters, etc.

Rite heer is ware you will find them, sed Pa, if you happen to be strolling along Broadway, sed Pa, you mite en-courter a Actor.

I am deeply inter-ested in the stages, sed Ma's frend. My husband rote several plays wich has been produced in New York theeters.

I shud like to meet him, sed Pa, as I plan on having sum of my plays pro-duced later on. I have been thinking, sed Pa, of riteing sum blank verse plays like Mister Shakespeer rote, only with moar of a punch in them, sed Pa. I beleeve the war has started a craze for poetry, sed Pa.

I think moar likely the craze for poetry will start another war, sed Missus Branepan, if all the poetry is like sum of that wich I have red laitly. I have a clipping here, she sed, called a Free Verse Fantasy. I shud like to reed it to you, it is vary breef, & she red it. It said:

O silvery Luna,
You beckon to my soul
Out of the blossoming blue of Heving.
Proud primrose of vast meadows,
My soul in answer cries to thee
And all the broken echoes sweep the stars!

Sum free verse, sed Pa. I wonder what he ment.

I doant know, sed Missus Branepan, that is why I kep this clipping. I love deep poetry, she sed. No song riter ever rote that butiful verse, she sed.

After she was gone Pa sed he was glad he dident read none of his poetry to her. She has too grate a intelleck for me, sed Pa.

How sweet, sed Ma, to heer you say them words.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Iyo Maru ..... Sept. 24
Shidzuoka Maru ..... Oct. 20
For Liverpool
Benrinnes ..... Oct. 21
Hirano Maru ..... Nov. 8
Kitano Maru ..... Oct. 14
For New York
Suruga ..... Aug. 2
Toyoka Maru ..... Aug. 10
For San Francisco
China ..... Nov. 19
Colombia ..... Oct. 18
Royal Arrow ..... Oct. 17
Siberia Maru ..... Oct. 18
Venezuela ..... Nov. 11
For Tacoma
Hawaii Maru ..... Oct. 1
Manila Maru ..... Nov. 12
For Seattle
Inaba Maru ..... Oct. 13
For Vancouver
Bessie Dollar ..... Sept. 17

Siccawei Weather Report

20.—Fine weather on the Continent, where the barometers as a rule have risen everywhere. Fresh to strong N. to N.W. breezes along the coast.

21.—Very fine weather. Hoar frost. Light W.N.W. breezes, Veering to N.N.E. Barometer still rising.

Wednesday, November 21, 1917.

WEATHER	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm.	758.70	770.51
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.36	30.34
Variation mm for 24h	†2.08	†2.65
Variation mm for 12h	†1.61	†1.07
Wind—Direction	Calm	WSW
Wind—Kilom per hour	0	18
Wind—Miles	0.0	11.2
Temperature—Cen	2°0	10°4
Temperature—Fah	35.6	50.7
Humidity: co	100	64
Nebulosity 5-10	0	0
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

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FLAVOR
Our fruits are filled into the cans when in their fresh condition before cooking. They are then sealed up and processed, so that the natural flavor is retained. Being packed where grown, our products are really *fresher than the fresh* fruits and vegetables ordinarily bought on the market and brought to the housekeeper two and more days old.
CLEANLINESS
Our factories are kept in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition. We insist upon neatness in all departments, and our goods are packed under the most favorable conditions, both as regards cleanliness and intelligent supervision.
WHOLESOMENESS
In the cooking process, our canned products are necessarily sterilised, and keep in any climate. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, "The Westfield Board," and other food experts give these products highest rating of quality.
ECONOMY
Our products are not only nutritious, wholesome and delicious, but more economical than similar products put up at home.
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND. POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$610
Chartered	£64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320 S.
North China	Tls. 115 B.
Union of Canton	Tls. 735 B.
Yangtsze	$190 B.
Far Kaistern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 10 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$131 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310 B.
Shiping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	107s. 6d.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 22 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 46½
Yochien	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	Tls. 2½
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 117 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 70 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12¾ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 66 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 86 Sa.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 85 Sa.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 70 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 157½ B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 98 Sa.
International	Tls. 97½ B.
International (pref.)	Tls. 62½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 36
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 110
Kung Yik	Tls. 15½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5,80 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butter Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$84 B.
Green Island	Tls. 7.40
Langkats	Tls. 12¾ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 60 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 13½ B.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35
Watson	Tls. 5¾
Weeks	Tls. 14 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10 B.
Amberst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4.60 Sa.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 29 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.05 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3.40 B.
Bute	Tls. 1,15 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.15 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 10½ B.
Cheng	Tls. 2.05 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.60 B.
Dominion	Tls. 9 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6.60
Java Consolidated	Tls. 17¼ B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6 Sa.
Kapala	Tls. 0.60 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7.60 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 12¼ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8¼ S.
Permata	Tls. 3 S.
Repah	Tls. 1 B.
Samagaras	Tls. 0.85 B.
Seekee	Tls. 7.45
Semambu	Tls. 1.20 B.
Senawang	Tls. 12 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.92½ B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay-pref	Tls. 11 Sa.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1½ B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 7
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.70 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.75 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1.60
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.02½ B.
Tebong	Tls. 18 Sa.
Ulobri	Tls. 2 B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 5 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 9 S.
S'hai Elec and Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 65 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22½ B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 79 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 177½

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 21, 1917.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 99=Tls.	101.01
@ 72.7=Mex.	$138.94
Mex. Dollars Market rate	72.45
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate	11
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.	2.80
Bar Silver	43⅜
Copper Cash per tael	1791
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/1=Tls.	4.90
exch. @ 72.7=Mex.	$6.74
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	43¼d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	72.4
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London Fr.	27.52
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T.	$476⅛
Consols £	—

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T.	4/2⅛
London	Demand	4/1⅝
India	(nominal) T.T.	283
Paris	T.T.	556
Paris	Demand	557
New York	T.T.	96⅛
New York	Demand	96⅜
Hongkong	T.T.	71
Japan	T.T.	53⅛
Batavia	T.T.	216¼

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	4/3
London	4 m-s. Docy.	4/3⅛
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	4/3¼
London	6 m-s. Socy.	4/3⅜
Paris	4 m-s.	584
New York	4 m-s.	101⅛

Customs House Exchange Rates For November

Hk. Tls.	4.30 @ 4/2⅛		£1
„	1 @ 574	=Francs	6.39
„	1 No quotation	Marks	†5.21
„	0.90 @ 99⅜	Gold	$1
„	1 @ 51⅜	Yen	2.15
„	1 @ 15	Rupees	3.49
„	1 @ 714†	Roubles	7.95
„	1 @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, November 21, 1917.

Official

Tebongs Tls. 18.00 XD.
Kamuntings Tls. 6.00
Ewo Cotton Tls. 98.00
Kungyik Cottons Tls. 15.50

Unofficial

S.M.C. 6% debs. 1917 @ Tls. 100.00
Anglo French Lands 6% debs. @ Tls. 85.00
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 4.60
Shanghai Malay "pref" Tls. 11.00
Kungyik Cottons Tls. 15.50

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, November 21, 1917.

Official

Kungyiks @ Tls. 15.10 cash

Unofficial

Kungyiks @ Tls. 15.75 December

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, November 19.—Today's silver prices were:—
Bar Silver Spot: 43⅜d. Quiet.
Previous Quotation, London, Nov. 17:—
Bar Silver Spot: 43⅜d. Dull.

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling
Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 23 years,
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Local Cotton Markett

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co., write as follows in their weekly market report:—

China Cotton.—The past week has seen considerable activities in our market, resulting in the strengthening of prices of over Tls. 1 per picul, our Japanese friends being prominent identified as strong buyers, while Spinners have responded pretty freely, and it is estimated that at least 50,000 piculs have changed hands.

The northern markets are reported to be rather strong, but unfortunately the arrivals of cotton there shows heavily moistured deliveries, resulting in a good many parcels being rejected by buyers, and hence a lot of the new arrivals are being shelved as being unsaleable owing to excessive moisture. The Yarn situation likewise shows considerable activities, resulting in an advance of Tls. 5 to 6 per bale and closing firm. Tone of the market, Firm.

Liverpool

Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown .....31.65d.
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal ...18.00d.
Price of Good-Americans ...22.47d.
Price of Good-Americans last reported .....22.63d.
Tone of market, Steady.

New York Market

Price of Mid-American...Jan. 27.28d.
Market Steady.

Indian Market

Oct./Nov. shipments nominal
Broach .....Rs. 82
F. Bengal .....Rs. 25½
Market Quiet.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, November 20.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 6d. paid.
January to March: 2s. 8d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Dull.
Previous Quotation, London, Nov. 19:—
Spot: 2s. 6¼d. paid.
January to March: 2s. 7d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Dull.

Local Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write as follows in their weekly market report:—

Exchange:—The London price of silver at 43¼d., is ⅜d. lower than last week. Covering operations of our local Gold Dealers, of their oversold position in T. T. on London, augmented by a fair general demand, brought our rate to 4/0½ on the 19th inst. There have been good amounts of export paper offering throughout the week, and yesterday the Gold Dealers commenced to sell T. T. for January delivery, the result being a reaction in our rate for T. T. on London to 4/1d., at which the market closed steady. Our local stock of Sycee and Bar Silver, at Tls. 20,775,000, is Tls. 1,721,000 lower than last week. The stock of Mexican Dollars, at $19,390,000, is about $350,000 up.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, November 20.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—
Consols 2½% for account.. £56
Cheques on London at Paris. Fr. 27.18
T.T. on London at New York G.$4.76½
Bar Silver (Spot) .... 43¼d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount 5%
Market rate of Discount.... 4⅛%
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis .... 31.95d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal .... 18.05d.
Cotton; Goodmiddling Americans .... 22.58d.
Plantation Rubber November. 2s. 6d. paid.
Deliveries China Silk ....333 Bales
Deliveries Canton Silk ...152 „
Deliveries Japan Silk ....164 „
Tone of Tea Market. Steady.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, November 20.—Today's metal prices were:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b.	125	0	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b.	130	0	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton.	Nominal.		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	30	0	0
Quicksilver, second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1s. extra in flask)	Nominal.	20	10 0
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ½%)	Nominal.		
Standard Tin (Cash)	279	15	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	52	0	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months).	279	0	0

Vessels To Arrive

From London	
Kashima Maru	Nov. 24
From San Francisco	
Colombia	Dec. 15
From Tacoma	
Canad Maru	Dec. 20
From Seattle	
Tokiwa Maru	Nov. 22

Disarming In Pacific Is Urged By Japanese Parliamentarian

San Francisco, Oct. 16.—A remarkable formula for the settlement of the control of the Pacific, providing for a declaration of the independence of the Philippines as well as for the disarmament and raising of Japan's fortifications on Formosa and the Marshall Islands, was pronounced yesterday by Kataro Mochizuki, member of the Japanese parliament, and one of the visiting commission of Japanese parliamentarians. He said.

"The United States which declared war against German militarism on land, ought not to be suspected that she is now preparing to establish that militar.sm on the Pacific ocean.

"Let us discuss these matters in all frankness and let us avoid all the Machiavellisms of tortuous diplomacy.

"Frankly, the Japanese nation has been shocked to hear of the projected construction of a large American navy, as laid down in your navy bill of last March. According to this bill, Japan under her present program will have ten battleships in 1917, the United States replying with 12; the same takes place in 1918; in 1919 we only have ten, and you reply with 21; in 1920 we again have 10 and you have 23, while in 1921 we have 11, as compared with the 25 ships of the United States.

"It is my own fear, at least, that this places the United States in the position of controlling the Pacific, for certainly his large fleet is not merely being built for the purposes of the Atlantic.

"Here is where misunderstanding exists between you and us. You have been told by many of your newspapers and by such books as "The Japanese Invasion" and "The Menace of Japan" that there exists a danger that Japan will take your colonies. This we utterly deny. But, if you entertain such fears—then the remedy is simple.

"Why not make the Philippines independent states? If you then still doubt our motives, England and France, two powers friendly to the United States and both having great possessions in the south Pacific themselves, may be called upon to guarantee his independence.

"We, on our part, are ready to meet America more than half-way, and to make it completely unnecessary for her to maintain such a huge fleet in the Pacific. For one thing, we would certainly agree to disarm and raze our fortifications on Formosa, the Marshall Islands and on some other possessions.

"There has been a campaign going on in America insisting that the United States should upbuild its navy against Japan. This has caused our worries.

"The government and people of Japan are most anxious to maintain cordial relations with the United States. We are anxious to know your true feeling toward Japan, as this knowledge will shape our future policy toward America.

"In regard to China, it seems many Americans have thought we were ready to make a second Korea of China—to monopolise her. This is not so. We have never yet in history shown ourselves to me jingos. Let Americca and Japan work together in China. Let us finance her together and supply China with the $300,000,000 which are needed to establish the gold standard in the country.

"Above all, let the United States and Japan be frank with each other. Let us avoid so-called "diplomacy." For the doplomacy, with its peculiar twists and old Machiavellian formulas has done much to precipitate the war in Europe."

The Essen Of The U.S.

15 Languages In One War Factory; £4 A Day Workers

By Hamilton Fyfe

New York, October 1.—I was driving with one of the city's leading manufacturers through Bridgeport, Connecticut, and spoke to him of the munition works at Gretna Green which are nine miles long and three wide. "I guess," he said drily, "it's no use showing you anything here."

"Please do not think that," I answered. "I have heard Bridgeport called 'the Essen of America,' and I want to tell the people of England what it has done to earn that title."

I left Bridgeport firmly persuaded of its right to be called "the Essen of America," and greatly admiring the energy and enterprise which have expanded its production so marvellously.

Three years ago this was a city of some 100,000. Came the war and the demand for munitions. Immediately it began to increase in output in its already numerous factories. A big small-arms and cartridge factory was already in existence. Other branches of the metal industry had works at Bridgeport and a number of miscellaneous trades made the city known for the production of submarines, typewriters, sewing machines, and other useful objects. It also claimed a place in history as the birthplace of Barnum. The illustrious showman presented it with the finepark along the sea front which gives the place so much pleasanter and healthier a character than that of most manufacturing cities.

It is not upon the open sea. It lies opposite Long Island, protected from possible attack. Its situation between New York and Boston and exceptionally good communication both by rail and by water accounted for its prosperity before the war. During the past three years it has grown rapidly both in wealth and population and is now a city of between 170,000 and 180,000. Ninety per cent of its entire manufacturing output consists of arms, ammunition, and other warlike material, such as motor-trucks for transport tools, and machines, for the amount spent on building within the city limits has increased from the normal £800,000 to £2,000,000 a year.

As we drove about the new factories new "residential sections" were pointed out to me every other minute. The show place of Bridgeport at present is a range of thirteen vast erections of red brick begun and finished for the Remington Company within twelve months. I saw photographs of the site as it was on December 1, 1915. They showed a few mean houses in a wilderness of swamp. A phhotograph taken on December 1, 1916, included thirteen factories, a power-house with two huge chimneys, and an office block. This company employs 16,000 workers, and pays out wages of £33,000 a week. Here, as in other new plants, the machinery is so designed that it can be used with slight interruption for peace purposes when the war is over.

The difficulties of housing the people who poured into the city during the period of expansion can easily be imagined. At one time it was impossible to find a decent place to sleep in. Men came and left again after two or three days in disgust. There are now 37,000 furnished rooms all tenanted. Whole districts of new houses have arisen; summer cottages by the sea have been turned into tenements for munition workers; the manufacturers clubbed together and formed a company to build a garden suburb. In spite of every effort the difficulties remain. Many look forward to the cold weather with dismal foreboding.

Another result of the sudden increase is the demand for labor and a rise in wages beyond the dreams even of labor agitators. For ordinary factory workers the rate jumped last year from 1s. 6d. to nearly 3s. an hour. Highly skilled men are earning in some cases as much as £4 a day. The prosperity of the place can be seen in the shop windows filled with expensive displays, and in the crowds of shoppers who make a solid block off the principal streets on Saturday afternoons.

It is a strangely mixed population which has come together in Bridgeport. In one factory I visited fifteen languages are spoken. The first newspaper I saw printed was in the Russian character. There are many Greek cafes with "Koffeeneion" outside in Greek letters. Italian is heard constantly in the streets, 70 per cent of the inhabitants are said to come from Southern or South-Eastern Europe. They are good workers, and on the whole law-abiding folk. The police guards who surround the principal ammunition factories are not required on their account; it was the Germans who were considered dangerous when these guards were ordered, but that danger seems to have passed. The tide of hostile feeling has risen high, and Germans are keeping very quiet. The Essen of America would make short work of them if they tried to cause trouble there.

Shipping Items

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin for Shanghai, v.a Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.
The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The H.O. s.s. Changon will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The K.M.A. s.s. Jinju Maru (chartered left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Monday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru for San Francisco, via Japan ports and Honolulu, sails from Hongkong tomorrow, is due at Woosung on Sunday, Nov. 25, and will be despatched as above on Monday, Nov. 26, passenger tender will leave Customs jetty at 3.30 p.m. the same day.
The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru with passengers and mails from Europe, left Dalny for Shanghai on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive at the S.M.R. Co.'s Whangpoo wharf about 10 a.m. today. Passengers will at their option land either direct to the wharf or by the steam launch which is expected to arrive at the Custom's jetty agout half an hour after the steamer's arrival at the wharf. She will be despatched for Dalny via Tsingtao tomorrow, at 7.30 a.m.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

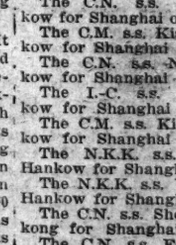
Amusements

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads (about 150 yards from Range Road)

Tonight Tonigh
at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

The Stupendous Railroad Serial
"The Girl and the Game"
Showing Episodes 3 and 4, Entitled:
"A LIFE IN PERIL"
and
"HELEN'S PERILOUS ESCAPE"



TONIGHT
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
The Greatest Laugh Producer Ever Filmed
In the Screaming Comedy
"The Fatal Mallet"

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for November 22nd, 23rd and 24th.

The Great Pathe Gold Rooster Film

"KICK IN"
"KICK IN"

Featuring
WILLIAM COURTENAY—MOLLY KING

The story of a reformed man who tried to go straight. A sensational "crook play," yet one that really preaches a lesson of forbearance and pity.

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE — Our popular Weekly topicals.
"COL. HEEZA LIAR IN THE DESERT" — The cleverest cartoon printed.
PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE — Our popular Weekly topicals.
"HER FRIEND THE DOCTOR" — A lively little comedy film.

MATINEES, Saturday at 5 p.m. "THE STORM"
Drama In Two Parts

Sunday at 3 p.m. Final Episode.
"MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS"

ON MONDAY, NOV. 26th
WE SHALL PRESENT
PEARL WHITE
The heroine of the
"Perils of Pauline" "Exploits of Elaine" "The Iron Claw"
IN

THE ROMANTIC SERIAL

Lovers of Pearl White, and their number is legion, will welcome this opportunity of seeing her again in a part which gives her a chance to display her wonderful histrionic powers. Full of thrilling stunts and thrilling episodes.

and

ABBOTT, The Merry Wizard.

The craziest Magician on Earth, in his unique, startling and amusing MAGIC MELANGE, presenting the latest in manipulation, digital dexterity and VENTRILOQUISM

You have looked for the day
You have looked for the day
And now the day is here
EDGAR WARWICK
announces
THE COURT CARDS
AND THEIR JOKER
TONIGHT TONIGHT TONIGHT
LYCEUM THEATRE
Prices: $3.00, $2.00, $1.00. Booking at Moutrie's

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PARAMOUNT PICTURES PROGRAMME

For Thursday, Nov. 22nd
SHOWING
"The Love Mask"
A Paramount Production

On Friday, November 23rd
MARY PICKFORD
IN THE
"ETERNAL GRIND"

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
AT THE
Victoria Theatre
DEBUT
of
Miss VERA MIROWA
Special Programme
SHOWING
John Barrymore
In a Dramatic Adventure
"THE LOST BRIDEGROOM"
In Five Parts
and
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
"THROUGH the KEYHOLE"

On Friday, November 23rd
"The Battle of the Sexes"
The question of a single or double moral code for
MEN and WOMEN

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Ht. Hon Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ...$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:
Chinese Government 10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community 2,312,500.00
$12,312,500.00
Reserve Fund 1,892,564.85

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... „ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun	Lyons	Singapore
Dalny	Mukden	Sydney
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sinanfu
Harbin	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kobe	Peking	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commerical and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....$ 300,000.00
Reserve .....$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917) $1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits...U.S. $1,348,000.00
U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Bankers:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de
Colon	Medellin	Macoris
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Shanghai
Hankow	Panama	Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Bankers:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Langsa	Samarang	
Kota-Radja	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Pangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tae Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

PAID-UP
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE; PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO,
Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN,
Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up). Yen 18,750,000
Reserve ..... Yen 2,800,000
Deposits ..... Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yanai Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA.
Manager.
Tel. No. 2359 —(Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 2360
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

中華銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin
Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
141, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.
T. D. ZAR,
Sub-manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1917

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Ger.
Today							
River Ports..	Train & Str.	21.00			..	..	21.00
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dalny	Kobe maru	18.30		..	..	..	19.00
T'tao, Dalny, M'churia & E'pe	Kobe maru	..		..	..	E20.00	19.3
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonshing	0.3	10 30	..	..	..	10.00
Chinwangtao	Yodo maru	12.00	..	..	..	..	11 30
Tientsin..	Taishun	21.00	17.00	..	17.00	.	21.00
Hongkong and Canton		16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Peking and T'tsin (Every day)	Train				17.00	..	17.00
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday)		..	17.00	..	.	..	
Hankow..		..	17.00	..		..	..
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
Japan via Nagasaki	Omi maru		..	..	..	E20.00	19.30
Japan Ports	Penza	13.30		..	..	..	13.00
Japan			17.00				
River Ports..	Train & Str.	21.00		..	..	..	21.00
Japan ports	Omi maru	18.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Japan via Nagasaki	Penza			..	..	G 3.3	13.00
Nagasaki and Vladivostock			14.00				
E'ope via N'saki & V'vostock	Penza	..	..	..	..	A14.30	14.15
Hongkong, Singapore, India, Egypt and U. Kingdom ..		..	F17.00	.	..	.	17.00
Saturday, Nov. 24.							
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Shengking	21.00	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Japan, Canada, U. S. & Europe		11.00	..	.		..	10.30
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, C'da, U. S. & E'ope via Canada		..	C12.30	..	.	..	12.00
Swatow and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	
River Ports..	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..		..	21.00
Europe via Siberia..	Via Pukow	..	..	..	17.00	..	16.30
Hongkong, S. Ports, Australia, Straits, C'lon, India & E'pe		16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe		11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Monday, Nov. 26.							
Japan via Nagasaki	Yamashiro m.		..	..	..	E20.00	19.30
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.0					20.30
Europe via Siberia (Express)	†Via Pukow	..	21.00	..		..	17.00
Europe via Siberia				..		..	17.30
Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	21.00	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan		..	17.00	..		..	..
Wednesday, Nov. 28.							
Europe via Siberia..	Via Pukow	..	..	..	18.00	..	17.30
Europe via Siberia..	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.1

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A Money letter and parcels 11 a.m.
C Parcel post 12 noon.
E Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m and money orders 3 p.m.
F Parcel post 5 p.m.
G Letters and boxes with declared value 1 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 0.30 p.m.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday and Wednesday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails.	
Shanghai-Nanking Train.	Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00	9.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking all River Ports	11.30	
Soochow, Wusih and intermediate places		2.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and intermediate places		4.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China ...		9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.		
Sinchwang, (and Szeking), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangsi), and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30	8.00
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, (& Tangsi), Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaohing and Shaoshan)		1.30
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places		2.30
Ningpo via Hangchow Sundays only		1.30
Woosung Train.	Close Daily.	
Woosung (also Paoshan and Kiangwan)	5.50	2.10
	7.00	5.00
	10.10	6.30
	11.45	
Steamer.	Daily.	
	Sundays expected	
Ningpo, Chinhai, Tinghai and Wenchow ...		3.30
Steam Launch	Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Tsungming, Paochen, Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00	5.00
	11.00	
Chuking and Pinghu ...	8.00	
Huchow, Nanzin and Linghu	11.00	
Minhang, Nankiao and Tukiahang	8.00	
	11.00	
Tatwan, Nanhwei, Fengsien and Sinchang ...	7.00	
	11.00	
Courier		
Chowpu	6.30	
	11.00	
Foot Boat.		
Chwansha	6.45	
	11.00	
Cycle Rider		
Siccawei and Taipac ...	8.00	2.00
	10.00	4.00
		6.00
Kiangnan Arsenal	8.00	2.00
	11.00	4.00

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	KND
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia†	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VII
Oct 13	Singapore	Brodholme	3679	Br.	S.I. & C. S. Co.	YTPD
Aug 5	Hongkong	China†	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	BIX
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers*	2851	Ger.	H. D. & Co	KNDW
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna*	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	KNDW
Nov 11	Newchwang	Feiching	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	YKDW
Nov 15	Japan	Fuijsan maru	1276	Jap.	M. B. K.	MRKW
Oct 30		Harold Dollar	2898	Br.	R. Dollar	S III
Nov 20	Japan	Hirano maru	8590	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
Sept 25	Keelung	Irmgard	614	Am.		ODW
Nov 10		Choko maru	1151	Jap.	C.M.S.N. Co.	GWSB
Nov 11	Chinwangtao	Liangping	1232	Chi.	K. M. A.	TKDD
Nov 9	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
Nov 20	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co	KLYW
Nov 20	Chinwangtao	Kenkon maru	1682	Jap.	K. M. A.	LPDW
Nov 20	Chefoo	Koonshing	3233	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
July 1	Hankow	Meidah*	1682	Ger.	Meichers	KND
July 30	Hankow	Meilee*	1682	Ger.	Meicher	YTPD
Nov 18	Hankow	Meian	417	Am.	S. Oil Co.	NSCW
Sept 27	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	7 p
Nov 19	Japan	Pyrrhus	4819	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang*	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	ANDW
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia†	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	BJ
Nov 20	Cruise	Store Nordiske	598	Dan	G.-N. T. Co.	9 p
Nov 20	Hongkong	Shantung	2807	Br.	B. & S.	CNWW
Nov 17	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Nov 21	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Nov 19	Chinwangtao	Yodo maru	1371	Jap.	K.M.A.	KMAW

*Taken over by the Chinese Government on March 14.
†Taken over by the Chinese Government on August 14.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
BNB	Apr. ..		D de Lagree	Fr g-b.	..	..	..	
QDW	Nov. 15	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	..	..	..	
6 P	Oct. 26	Cruise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	85	..	..	
BNB	Nov. 12	do	Quiros	Am g-b	..	..	..	
PAOB	Apr. 14		Samar	Am g-b.	248	4	33	Brown
	Nov. 16		Suimda	Jap g-b	..	..	..	
	Nov. 16	Curise	Villalobas	Am g-b.	..	..	..	Clarke
BNB	Aug. 24	do	Woodcock	Br g-b	150	..	2	

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 28	2.30	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
Dec 7	..	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co
" 14	..	Victoria & Seattle	Tokiwa maru	Jap.	N Y K
" 15	..	Tacoma and Seattle	Mexico maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
" 22	..	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 24	..	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Hawaii maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov 22	6.30*	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 23	3.00	Nagasaki	Pensa	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 24	6.0 *	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N Y K
" 25	6.00*	Kobe	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 27	9.00*	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 29		Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec 1	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 4	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 6	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hazuki maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov 25	noon	Lon on etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov 22	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangsu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 22	2.30	Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	5.0	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br	B. & S
" 23	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi	N.S.S.Co
" 24		Hongkong	Tokiwa maru	Jap	N.Y.K.
" 26	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Shuntien	..	B. & S.
" 27	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec 2	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov 21	11.0*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Koonshing	Br	J. M. & Co.
" 21	6.00	Vladivostock	Pensa	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 21	7.30*	Tsingtao and Dairy	Kobe maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 25		Dairy & Tsingtao	Kokoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 27	10.00*	Dairy	Nagaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 27	11.00*	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov 22	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co
" 22	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 22	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 23	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 23	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 24	M.N.	do	Luen Li	Br	B. & S.
" 24	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br	B. & S.
" 24	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 25	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
" 25	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br	B & S
" 27	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
" 28	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	M.N.	do			

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 21	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S	ONOW
" 21	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSOW
" 21	Japan	Omi maru	3222	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
" 21	Chinwangtao	Yei maru	1593	Jap.	K M.A.	KMAW
" 21	Vladivostock	Jensa	2679	Rus.	R. V. F.	Dp
" 21	Hankow	Luenho	1520	Br.	J. M. & Co	SHW
" 21	Chefoo	Taishun	1612	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KHYW
" 21	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	CKPW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Nov 21	Hankow etc.	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.
" 21	do	Kiangkwan	2085	Chi	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 21	do	Suiyang maru	3397	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 21	do	Ningshao	232	Chi.	N.S.Co.
" 21	Wuhu via Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	1263	Br	B. & S
" 21	Takao via Foochow & Keelung	Keelung maru	963	Jap.	O. S. K.
" 21	Wenchow via Ningpo	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
" 21	London etc.	Kaga maru	3784	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 21	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
" 21	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Capt. E. Taniguchi, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, Nov. 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyu, Captain Wm. S. Ross, will leave on Thursday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenho, tons 2,868 Captain Jackson, will leaev on Thursday, November 22 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang, Maru Capt. Y. Tanida, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Friday, November 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, tons 2,671 Captain Sellar, will leave on Friday, November 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi Captain Frazier, will leave from the Fench Bund on Friday, November 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, November 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, November 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain Monkman, will leave on Friday, November 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, December 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tsinan, Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, November 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77,, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Nov. 22, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, November 23, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yingchow, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday November 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, November 29, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Anhui, Capt. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, December 2, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Freight. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyoma, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on December 7, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Suruga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on December 21, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Northern Ports

DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Nov. 25, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TSINGTAO and DAIREN.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on December 8, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Captain A. Nagano, will leave on Monday, November 26. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 2.30 p.m. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha. T. N. Alexander, Agent.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Mexico M. Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched on Dec. 15. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch Conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Hawaii Maru, Captain J. Kanao, will be despatched on December 24. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular nvoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ——— on same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Nagankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents. 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone N. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.
"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service
By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. ECUADOR	Dec. 7	S.S. COLOMBIA	Dec. 15
S.S. COLOMBIA..	Jan. 3, 1918	S.S. VENEZUELA ...	Jan. 12

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two *Bed* staterooms only. *No Upper Berths.* Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service
By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA"..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ"..15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu	
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..	Dec. 14	S.S. COLUSA	Dec. 9
S.S. COLUSA	Feb. 8	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..	Jan. 20

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freightor passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)
AMERICAN LINE
(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

			arr.	leave.
"MEXICO MARU"	...(12,000 tons)	Capt. K. Nomiya,	Dec. 14,	Dec. 15
"HAWAII MARU"	...(18,000 tons)	Capt. J. Kanao,	Dec. 23,	Dec. 24
		For Hongkong	arr.	leave.
"CANADA MARU" ..	(12,000 tons)	Capt. T. Suruga,	Dec. 20,	Dec. 21

CHINA COASTING LINE
For Dairen and Tsingtau

"KOHOKU MARU"	...(2,160 tons)	Capt. M. Oyama,	Nov. 23,	Nov. 25
		For Tsingtau and Dairen	arr.	leave
"KEELUNG MARU"	..(1,569 tons)	Capt. T. Kamiashi,	Dec. 6,	Dec. 8
		For Foochow, Keelung and Takao		
"KOHOKU MARU"	...(2,160 tons)	Capt. M. Oyama,	Dec. 5,	Dec. 7

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—
H. YAMAUCHI, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4235, 4234.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.
Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 33 Szechuen Road

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES
QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

Spring and Summer
bookings are now being made.

There is every indication that travel home next year will be unprecedentedly heavy, and, all those contemplating the trip are warned to mature their plans as early as possible, and arrange for necessary berth reservations.

Round trip tickets are good for twelve months, and are interchangable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Pacific Mail.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building
Tel. Central 183.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)
Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, v's Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Nov. 26, 1917
KOREA MARU	20,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Dec. 22, 1917
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Jan. 3, 1918
TENYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Jan. 14, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Agent,*
North China Insurance Co.'s Building
(Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)
'Phone No. 3229.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
JAN. 29, APR. 13, JUNE 24

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
JAN. 17, MAR. 31. JUNE 11
G. J. PETROCELLI. FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE
For London or Liverpool via ports.
*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	——	
KAMAKURA MARU ...	12,500	——	

FOR HONGKONG

TOKIWA MARU	15,500	Capt. K. Ogura,	Nov. 24

AMERICAN LINE.
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

TOKIWA MARU	15,500	Capt. K. Ogura,	Dec. 14

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Nov. 24
YAMASHIRO MARU ...	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Nov. 27
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Dec. 1
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Dec. 4
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Dec. 8

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Nov. 22
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Nov. 29

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU	19,000	——	Nov. 26

FOR JAPAN

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	——	Nov. 26

AUSTRALIAN LINE
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
AKI MARU	12,500	——	Nov. 19, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	——	Dec. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000	——	Jan. 15, 1918

CALCUTTA LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai, Tel. No. 2729.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 1917. and until further notice

Mail 101 B. a.	Mail 3. B. a.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. a.
2085	938	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	22301	1950	1030
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1988	1700	730
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. a.			Tientsin-Pukow Line	Mail 4. B. a.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1655	1602
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1631	1547
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	1332	1221
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Tochow dep.	1043	928
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	806	640
7.	3	—	220		5	8.
810	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	601	1542
1300	038	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	349	1311
1315	048	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	2336	810
9.	5	—	420		5	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	2329	2007
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	1953	1442
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	1648	923
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	1530	738

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	1415	650
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	536	1210	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	532	1125	1808	635	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	708	1302	1958

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.
B — train has buffet car with regular meal service
S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

Business and Official Notices

Shanghai Football Club

The annual General Meeting of the above Club will be held in the Rowing Club on Friday, 23rd inst. at 6 p.m.

All members are requested to attend.

BUSINESS: To pass the report and accounts for the season 1916/17 and to elect officers for the ensuing season.

A. H. LESLIE,
Actg. Hon. Secretary.
Shanghai, 20th November, 1917.
15911

LOST

Bill of Lading, No. 341, calling for 78 packages of old iron wire, per "Yawata Maru," of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, imported on November 14th, 1917. The public are hereby warned against negotiating the said bill, as it has been declared null and void. This notice also appears in the Sin Wan Pao and Shun Pao.

LOONG CHEONG FIRM
隆昌號
Shanghai, 20th November, 1917.
15907

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2435.

7% (SHORT TERM) LOAN, 1917.

UNDER the authority of Resolutions V and VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 21, 1917, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1917.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemed on June 30, 1922.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24a Kiangse Road, to whom all inquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, March 23, 1917.
15531

Military Display and Sports

To be given by the British and Chinese Co.'s, S.V.C. at Hongkew Park (by kind permission of the Shanghai Municipal Council), on Saturday, November 24, 1917, in aid of The British Relief Camp for Chinese Flood Sufferers at Tientsin.

Tickets $1.00
PROGRAMME

Time
2 p.m. S. V. A. Push Ball on Horseback
2.15 p.m. Tug-of-War. Inter-Company. Chinese Co. Physical Display.
Sack Race.
2.35 p.m. Light Horse. V. C. Race.
2.50 p.m. S.V.A. Driving and Coming into Acion.
3.05 p.m. Light Horse. Wrestling on horseback.
3.35 p.m. Light Horse. Balaclava Melee.
3.40 p.m. Shanghai Fire Brigade. Display.
4 p.m. Grand Attack from Park on redoubt on Rifle Range. Spectators are requested to keep outside the roped area.

Displays will be given by Boy Scouts on the Football Ground during the afternoon.

Bomb-throwing and Exhibition by French Engineer Co. S.V.C.

Side Shows by British Companies. *No Collections. No Extras.*

Tickets may be purchased at S.V.C. Orderly Room, Town Hall, and from members of British and Chinese Companies, S.V.C.
15901

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have moved to the premises known as No. 33B and C Min Lok Lane, Nanking Road, since yesterday, the 19th instant.

Ta-Tah Steamship Corporation
Shanghai, 20th November, 1917.
15906

Chinese Government Railways

JOINT NOTIFICATION.

The public is hereby notified that the rules governing the acceptance in proportion of Peking bank notes of the Bank of China and of Bank of Communications for payment of passenger fares and freight existing on the undersigned Government Railways are hereby withdrawn.

Commencing on 16th November, 1917, Peking notes of any of the two above named banks will be accepted for payment of fares and freight by the undersigned government railways when the amount reached one dollar or upwards but fractions of a dollar shall be paid in cash.

Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration.
Peking-Mukden Railway Administration.
Peking-Hankow Railway Administration.
Peking-Suiyuan Railway Administration.
Tientsin, 15th November, 1917.
15899

Central Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

Notice is hereby given that under instructions from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, the business in China of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank has been placed in liquidation.

And all parties of Chinese, Allied and Neutral nationalities having claims against the said Bank are hereby required to notify the Local Bureau of Liquidation of their claims, within one month from this date.

And notice is hereby further given, that all parties indebted to the said Bank must discharge their liabilities within one month from this date, after which period the Central Bureau of Liquidation will take such action as may be necessary.

Shanghai, 13th November, 1917.
Bureau of Liquidation
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,
Shanghai.
14 The Bund.
15831

KINGMAN & BROS.
DENTAL-SURGEONS
of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garrestson's Hospital of Oral Surgery,
Philadelphia, U.S.A.,
Will perform all
Kinds of dental operation on modern Scientific principles
And supply
Teeth of Superior Workmanship In Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.
All works are guaranteed to entire satisfaction.
No. 40 Szechuen Road.
13700

The Penang Harbour Board

Applications are invited for a European Costing Clerk for the Dock Department.

Applicants should be competent in costing all materials and labour in connection with a Shipbuilding and Engineering Business.

Applications, stating salary required, should be addressed to the Local Chairman Penang Harbour Board, Penang.
15877

The Eden Dispensary
(Next to Horse Bazaar)
FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY
Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.
Consultation free and Confidential.
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

Prof. I. K. Seto
EXPERT MASSEUR
15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.
Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS, specialty for Rheumatism and Nervousness. 25 North Szechuen Road (opposite Quinsan Road).
15338

Make Your Xmas Purchases Today
DON'T WAIT! Remember on the Great Clock of Time there's but ONE word: "NOW!"
BEAUTIFUL RUSSIAN ERMINES, SQUIRREL, RED FOX,
direct from RUSSIA, are being offered at very reasonable prices, at 49 Kiangse Road, Ground Floor.
15913

New French Government 4% Perpetual Loan.

The BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE will receive subscriptions at best rate of exchange and granting all facilities, for the above loan, particulars of which are as follows:

Price of issue: Frs. 68.60 for 100 francs nominal.
Date of issue: 26th November, 1917.
Cash subscriptions will be allotted in full.
Allotments in full are equally granted in exchange for the following previous French War Securities:
Bons de la Defense Nationale.
Obligations de la Defense Nationale.
Rente 3½% Amortissable.
The New Loan is unconvertible for 25 years and free of all taxes.
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.
15783

Seiyukai Men Favor Co-operation To End War To Allies' Good

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Osaka, November 21.—The pro-Government Seiyukai Party has held a convention here, which has been attended by 3,000 members, mostly from the rural districts. Among the resolutions passed was one in favor of co-operation with the Allies in carrying the war through to a successful termination, another emphasising the cordial relationship existing with China and a third recommending economic co-operation between the two peoples.

Mr. Takashi Hara, the leader of the Seiyukai Party, when addressing the convention, repeatedly emphasised the importance of Japan's national "self-preservation and self-support." He said that, after three years, the end of the war could still not be predicted and the belligerents were concentrating their efforts on winning the war without regard for others.

Consequently, the policy of self-preservation and self-support was more and more being carried out, not only financially and economically, but also internationally. Therefore, Japan must also adopt the same policy. Such a policy, of course, would not mean the abandonment of her co-operation with her Allies, or relaxation of her efforts to win the war.

With regard to conditions after the war, Mr. Hara said that foreign nations would not be likely to discontinue their policy of self-preservation and self-support and it was highly probable that great worldwide competition would ensue in order to heal the wounds of the war and recover the resources wasted.

Mr Hara called upon the Government and the people to show their determination upon what he calls the policy of self-preservation and support as the basis of national policy. If such a policy is adopted, a question like the steel embargo can be solved easily.

Mr. Hara spoke at length concerning the system of education, transportation facilities and national defence, which, he advocated, must be improved according to the lessons of the European war, with due respect to the condition of the country's finances.

His speech ended with attacks on the Okuma Ministry, Baron Kato and the Kenseikai Party.

Do you want to
MAKE A PRESENT?
During this week we offer special reductions on
Silks and Pongees
The Cathay Lace Co.
19 Nanking Road, Shanghai
Phone 2064

Siems Carey Will Do Work On Grand Canal

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 21.—The Grand Canal Loan Agreement, in connection with which negotiations have been going on for the past two years, was signed yesterday afternoon by Hsiung Hsi-ling, the Director-General of Conservancy and Mr. Carey, the President of the Siems-Carey Railway and Canal Company, who also represents the International Corporation. The amount of the loan is G.$6,000,000, for twenty years, at 7 per cent, the Chinese Government receiving 90 per cent. The loan is secured on the lands reclaimed.

The Siems Carey Company will undertake the work. G.$3,500,000 of the loan will be issued in America and G.$2,500,000 in Japan by the Industrial Bank.

Passengers Arrived

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow:—Rev. and Mrs. P. S. Thorson, Mr. and Mrs. Noceira, Miss Savier, and Mr. A. J. Eurbree.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru from Japan:—Mrs. I. Wigton and child, Miss M. Webber, Master R. Stughes, Mrs. S. Ueoka, Messrs. Dedeshsim, L. Gameau, S. L. Kwok, E. L. Meysire, S. Kuniyoshi, T. Kataoka, K. Yamane, R. Ueoka, S. Aimoto, Mrs. S. Ueoka, Y. Yamada, Van, and Chin.

Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza from Vladivostock:—Mrs. Newirt, Mrs. Skrgeienko, Mrs. Dejak, Mrs. Smorodinskaia, Mr. and Mrs. Seredin Sabatin, Mr. and Mrs. Pablo, Mr. and Mrs. Gorgensen, Mr. and Mrs. Grisman, Mrs. Maslova, Messrs. Kodama, Jensen, Tja Sy-su, Day Chen-tun, Kol Kole, Fisher, Zestusi, Peters, Pelertroos, Govalie, Levin, Ober and three sons, Podgoosh Kelsteyn, Tumm, Kerstensen, and Roomberg. From Nagasaki:—Messrs. Lietengfong, Ching Yeeteng, F. Carlson and Fridman.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Sunning for Hongkong:—Mrs. A. Lewis, Messrs. O. R. Morse, U. L. Armitage, W Ka-tsun and J. R. Johnstone. For Canton:—Dr. McCandliss.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungting for Nanking:—Mr. A. H. Cowan. For Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Krenlan, Mr. and Mrs. Bousbonlan, Misses Gay and Warren Messrs. Mullen, D. Silas, Van Aberda, G. Bird, Girardet and Y. S. Chun.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow for Chefoo:—Mr. Woo, For Tientsin:—Mr. and and Mrs. Murray, Mrs. E. McMillian, Dr. and Mrs. Goforth, Misses Flemming, R. and J. Collier, Captain Cotton, Lieut Cooper, Major Carvell and Mr. Chung Hon-san.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru for Japan:—Messrs. S. Miyamoto, S. Tanaka, M. Sudzuki, S. Ikuta, Chin, A. Cobb, O. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Wilde, T. Kitahara, Mr. and Mrs. M. Noga, S. Nagamochi, H. Kokubu, Mrs. L. Rondon.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM SEPTEMBER 1st, 1917

Up—Shanghai North To Nanking (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Fight Express R.S.	STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	23.07	PEKING.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
SOOCHOW ....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08	TIENTSIN.....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.10		..
WUSIH .....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2.10	CENTRAL.....dep	..	..	..	..	..	3.12.00	T P.R	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10	TSINANFU....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.31	Second Day	..
TANYANG ....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..	PUKOW.....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	13.00		..
CHINKIANG..dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17 17	18.22	..	..	6.06	NANKING ....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.05	11.45	*14.20	16.35	23.00
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.13	19.50	..	..	6.50	CHINKIANG ..dep.	..	..	9.00	10.11	13 30	16.06	18.16	1.06
PUKOW .....dep.	..	5.15.30	T.P.R	..	..	..	..	..	TANYANG....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	18.08	..
TSINANFU ...dep.	..	8.06	Second	..	..	..	..	..	CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.19	15 08	17.39	20.20	5.00
TIENTSIN .....arr.	..	16.31	Day	..	..	..	..	..	WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.14	16.00	18.29	..	6.11
CENTRAL.....dep.	..	17.00	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..	SOOCHOW ....dep.	9.35	8.09	12.23	14.54	17.01	20.21	..	5.32
PEKING .....arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars.
S. Sleeping Cars.
*Connects Pukow with through Siberian Service.

To Shanghai North. (BRANCH LINE) To Woosung Forts.

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	11.10	13.15	16.00	18.10	19.50	21.20	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.10	7.30	10.30	12.25	14.50	17.30	19.10	20.40
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.37	13.42	16.27	18.37	20.17	21.47	KIANGWAN dep.	6.21	7.41	10.41	12.36	15.01	17.41	19.21	20.52
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.45	13.50	16.35	18.45	20.25	21.55	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.05	11.05	13.00	15.25	18.05	19.45	21.15

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North.....dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	....	....	....
Jessfield .....dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.20	....	15.06	....	....	....
Siccawei .....dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.29	....	15.13	....	....	....
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.47	....	15.30	....	....	....
Shanghai South.....dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.15*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*16.50*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.47*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.22*	*17.07*	*18.12*
Songkiang .....dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16 07	17.42	....	....
Kashai .....dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....	....
Kashing .....dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....	....
Yehsih .....dep.	8.45	11.06	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....	....
Changan.....dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....	....
Hangchow.....dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....	....
Zahkou.....arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou .....dep.	..	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9 20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow.....dep.	..	....	....	7 00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan .....dep.	....	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.38
Yehsih .....dep.	....	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12 39	15.51	18.40
Kashing .....dep.	....	..	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai .....dep.	....	..	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang.....dep.	....	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	*8.18*	*9.43*	*10.23*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South.....arr.	*8.35*	*10.00*	*10 45*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17 40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	....	....	....	11.35	14.05	....	17 18	18.20	....
Siccawei .....dep.	....	....	....	11.44	14.14	....	17 28	18.29	....
Jessfield .....dep	....	....	....	11.51	14.21	....	17 37	18.38	....
Shanghai North .....arr.	....	....	....	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZEN CHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZEN CHIAO

Konzen Chiao...	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19 15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzen Chiao...	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Business and Official Notices

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MARINERS

No. 492.

CHINA SEA.

ICHANG AND CHUNGKING DISTRICTS. YANGTZE RIVER.

THE difficulties and dangers attending steam navigation of the Upper Yangtze between Ichang and Chungking have been given much attention during recent years by the Marine Department and the Upper River Inspector and the experience gained both from successful and unsuccessful navigation has enabled certain data concerning the construction and fitting of Upper Yangtze River steamers to be collected and recorded. Under instructions from the Inspector General of Customs this information is now published in the form of Recommendations concerning the construction and fitting of Upper Yangtze steamers in the hope that they may be of assistance to those engaged or about to engage in the trade and that by following them risk to the travelling public may be reduced to a minimum. The Recommendations should not be departed from in the case of projected new vessels without consultation with the Coast Inspector or the Upper Yangtze River Inspector.

RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE CONSTRUCTION AND FITTING OF UPPER YANGTZE STEAMERS.

1. *Limit of size.*—The dimensions of a steamer for running at all stages of the river when steam navigation is possible, should not exceed:—
   Length 210-ft. O.A.
   Breadth 35-ft. Moulded.
   Depth 9½-ft. Moulded.
2. *Speed.*—The speed of steamers should not be less than as follows:—
   Steamers under 80-ft. in length, 10 knots.
   Steamers of lengths 80-130-ft., 11 knots.
   Steamers of lengths 130-210-ft., 12 knots.
   These are the minimum speeds for safe navigation through races, whirlpools and minor rapids, but are insufficient to push up over the main rapids without having recourse to warping.
   Vessels intended to proceed over the main rapids under their own steam must have considerably more power than that provided for in these recommendations.
3. *Hull model.*—The hull should be of the light-draft, flat-bottom type with spoon bow or well cut away forefoot and clean or long run aft to ensure good steering.
4. *Watertight compartments.*—The hull should be divided into watertight compartments of such numbers and dimensions that the vessel will keep afloat with two compartments flooded. The engine and boiler rooms should be in separate watertight compartments.
5. *Boilers.*—Vessels over 130-ft. in length should have two boilers.
6. *Engines.*—All vessels should be of the twin screw type.
7. *Steering gear.*—Vessels having a beam of more than 22-ft. should be fitted with three rudders, others with at least two, and they should be so ruddered that they will at full speed turn in a circle having a diameter of not more than twice the length of the vessel.
8. *Steam Steering gear.*—Vessels of more than 130-ft. in length should be fitted with steam steering gear in addition to an effective hand gear. The hand gear should be so fitted as to be immediately available.
9. *Warping gear.*—All vessels should be fitted with a powerful steam capstan on the fore deck for warping purposes.
   A pair of fairlead rollers or strong metal sheaved blocks should be fitted abaft the bluff on either bow for fairleading the wire warping rope to the capstan.
   The foredeck in the wake of the capstan and leads should be clear of obstructions.
10. *Hull.*—The hull should be built of mild steel throughout.
11. *Decks.*—Main decks should be of steel to give additional structural strength.
12. The following details should exceed in scantling that required for ordinary river steamers:—
   (a) bilge plating,
   (b) stern tubes and brackets and the hull in wake of them,
   (c) shafts and shaft bearings and fittings,
   (d) propellers; these should be of bronze or brass,
   (e) rudders and rudder posts and frames,
   (f) steering gear.
13. The shafts should be cased in to the after bracket and provision made for preventing sand entering the casing and for efficient lubrication
14. *Watertube boilers.*—Vessels fitted with watertube boilers should have efficient evaporators and/or filters for supplying clean feed water.
15. *Auxiliary engines.*—Circulating, feed and air pumps should be worked by independent auxiliary engines.
16. *Bunker doors.*—Coal bunkers should be watertight spaces and all doors and apertures thereto should be watertight.
17. *Capstan and windlass.*—In smaller vessels the steam capstan may be fitted with a gipsy for anchor work.
   In larger ones a windlass is required in addition to the capstan.
18. *Fend off spar fittings.*—A clear space of 10 to 20-ft. on the fore and after parts of the main deck is necessary for working the fend-off spars in and out board when morning in places where there is no anchorage.
   The railing on either side in the wake of the spar spaces should be made portable, or, in case of bulwarks, gangway doors should be fitted.
   Ringbolts should also be fitted on either side of the deck for the spar tackles.
   Two spare fend-off spars should be provided.
19. *Boats.*—Sampans of the Ichang type should be carried in place of ordinary ships' boats! two on small vessels and four on large.
20. *Outfit.*—The following special gear should be carried:—
   (a) Two flexible steel wire ropes, each 120 fathoms long, fitted on brake wheels. These should be from 1½-in. to 2¼-in. in circumstance according to the size of the vessel.
   (b) A collision mat.
   (c) Material for temporary repairs to hull, i.e., a steel plate some angle iron, bolts and nuts and tools.
   (d) Two kedges with 120 fathoms of wire rope on each, for stern moorings.

W. FERD. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 19th November, 1917.

NOTICE

We beg to inform the public that Mr. A. Landau has joined our firm from the 21st November, 1917.

W. Funder & Co.

MRS. ABELES

22a, North Szechuen Road.

begs to notify that, commencing December 1st, she will re-open her boarding house.

Each room with bathroom attached, hot and cold water, and other modern conveniences. Telephone. Moderate rates.

15895.

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G. LION,
Manager.

15799

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Rye Whiskey ?

=THE WHISKEY=
=OF QUALITY=

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GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS
73 Szechuen Road

Chinese Government Railways
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

Notification No. 267.

Passenger Through Traffic (194/32).

The public are hereby notified that the line between Tientsin-West and Liangwangchuang has been restored wherefor commencing on and from 15th November, 1917, through tickets, Tientsin to Pukow and vice versa, will be issued as usual and mail trains be run daily according to the following TIME TABLES:

DOWN TRAIN

Tientsin-East	dep. 11.30	a.m.
„ Central	arr. 11.40	„
„ „	dep. 12.00	noon
Tsangchow	arr. 6.35	p.m.
„	dep. 6.50	„
Techow	arr. 10.40	„
„	dep. 10.52	„
Tsinanfu	arr. 2.04	a.m.
„	dep. 2.15	„
Yenchowfu	arr. 6.35	„
„	dep. 6.50	„
Hsuchowfu	arr. 11.00	„
„	dep. 11.15	„
Pengpu	arr. 3.22	p.m.
„	dep. 3.32	„
Pukow	arr. 7.58	„

UP TRAIN

Pukow	dep. 9.00	a.m.
Pengpu	arr. 1.25	p.m.
„	dep. 1.35	„
Hsuchowfu	arr. 5.14	„
„	dep. 5.25	„
Yenchowfu	arr. 9.30	„
„	dep. 9.45	„
Tsinanfu	arr. 2.05	a.m.
„	dep. 2.20	„
Techow	arr. 5.30	„
„	dep. 5.45	„
Tsangchow	arr. 9.36	„
„	dep. 9.50	„
Tientsin-Central	arr. 4.28	p.m.
„ „	dep. 4.55	„
Tientsin-East	arr. 5.05	„

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, November 13, 1917.

15880

Schaefer Beer
LIGHT AND DARK

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HIGH-CLASS PROVISIONS
Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

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GRIFFITHS' STORES
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DELICIOUS
"BLUE RIBBON"
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"V" MODES
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Trouseaux designed and carried out to suit individual requirements. Blouses, Lingerie, Gowns, Children's Coats and Frocks.
15520

"For indecision brings its own delays, and days are lost lamenting o'er lost days. Are you in earnest? Seize this very minute. What you can do, or dream you can, begin it. Boldness has genius, power, and magic in it. Only engage, and then the mind grows heated. Begin, and then the work will be completed."
WIDLER & COMPANY
CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA
Born 1915—Still Existing.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

C. A. Martinho Marques & Co.
Ship and General Brokers.
1a Jinkee Road, Shanghai.
Tel. ad. "Marques"

OFFICES TO LET

OFFICE to let, ground flour of two rooms, at No. 36, Canton Road. Commanding business section. Apply to Taigo Yoko (same address).

15912 N.28.

CORNER Museum and Hongkong Roads, suites of rooms suitable for offices, and godown adjoining on first and ground floors of No. 17 Museum Road, to let from January 1st. Complete with strong room, compradore office, etc. Apply at THE CHINA PRESS Office or 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

15871 N.24.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

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2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
'Phone 1946

In No. 8 a large room with smaller room and bathroom attached, suitable for small family, or two bachelors, also a small cosy room. Every comfort and a good table.

Oriental House
31 Boone Road

Large room with bath attached, also a large attic, hot water, facing garden, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.
'Phone North 1102 — 15268

TO LET: One furnished room, lights, taxes, water included, for $15.00. Apply No. 30 Muirhead Road.

15868 N.25.

APARTMENTS WANTED

GENTLEMAN desires to reside with private family as paying guest. No other guest in family preferable. Boarding establishments need not reply. Reply to Box 411, THE CHINA PRESS.

15917 N.25.

WANTED BY BACHELOR, furnished or unfurnished room, with bathroom attached, preferably in a private French family. Apply to Box 397, THE CHINA PRESS.

15878 N.22.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: A six-roomed dwelling house, No. 106a Avenue Road, with servants' quarters, stable accommodation, etc. etc. Electric lamps can be taken over at a reasonable price. For further particulars, apply to Lee Chong Ching Dong Land & Estate Co., 11 Szechuen Road.

15927

TO LET. No. 59 Yu Yuen Road, newly-constructed, detached residence. Hot and cold water, tennis lawn, garage. Tls. 115 per month. Apply to the China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

15785

LOST

LOST, at Nanking and Szechuen Roads, small Skye terrier, long grey hair, named "Silver;" muzzled. Finder please communicate with W. Heron, Custom House.

15922 N.22.

SITUATION VACANT

MARKET SHROFF for selling paper and sundries. References required. Apply to Box 416, THE CHINA PRESS.

15925 N.24.

WANTED, stenographer, typist and calculating clerk. Must be rapid, accurate and efficient. Good salary. Excellent opportunity for ambitious young man to learn business of old established American firm. Apply to Box 401, THE CHINA PRESS.

15890 N.25.

EDUCATIONAL

STUDENTS WANTED for a most up-to-date course in shorthand and typewriting. Success guaranteed. Cost $65.00, including text-books. For particulars please apply to Box 414, THE CHINA PRESS.

15921 N.24.

WANTED, lady to give English conversation to class of Japanese, four hours weekly. Apply to Box 412, THE CHINA PRESS.

15918 N.25.

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED, by competent American just out of college, any capacity. 4 months experience in China. Qualifications stated on appointment. Apply to Box 418, THE CHINA PRESS.

POSITION WANTED by experienced Chinese gentleman as translator or accountant, in local firm. Apply to Box 417, THE CHINA PRESS.

15926 N.25.

MY SERVICES are open for a nominal salary. Age 24, British, four years' American experience in fire and life insurance, bookkeeping and publishing. A1 references. Apply to Box 410, THE CHINA PRESS.

15916 N.23.

TRUSTWORTHY, competent Chinese gentleman, speaking Mandarin and Shanghai dialects, seeks situation as secretary, steno-typist, translator or interpreter. Apply to Mr. Koo, c/o Kai Teh School, Jh26 Kwenming Road, Shanghai.

15914 N25.

STENO-TYPIST, Chinese, desires position as beginner, with a view to gain experience. Salary no object. Good references. Apply to Box 407, THE CHINA PRESS.

15908 N.23.

EXPERIENCED accountant, well-conversant with shipping, insurance, import and export, seeks position; outport preferred. First-class references. Apply to Box 408, THE CHINA PRESS.

15910 N.27.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE or hire, first-class houseboat, with four bunks and owner's cabin. Boat almost new. Sale price Tls. 850. Hire Tls. 8 per diem. Apply to Box 413, THE CHINA PRESS.

15919 N.28.

FOR SALE, one thoroughbred Irish setter, 6 months old, partly trained (parents imported); to be sold for reasonable price. Apply to Box 415, THE CHINA PRESS.

15923 N.23.

FOR SALE: Small foreign houseboat (Ningpo built), in good condition, suitable for navigating small creeks, very comfortable for two people. Everything complete. Cheap bargain. For further particulars, apply to Box 406, THE CHINA PRESS.

15904 N.22.

WANTED: Salamander stove, (large size). Apply to Box 380, THE CHINA PRESS.

15841 N.22.

FOR SALE: On Rue Corneille, excellent building lot, containing 2½ mow. Most desirable residential section in Shanghai. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

15874

FOR SALE: Desirable property on Avenue Joffre, consisting of Mow 2.115. of land and 2 semi-detached residences thereon. In good repair and recently renovated. Annual return Tls. 1,680. Price Tls. 19,000. British Title Deed. Splendid opportunity for realty investment. Apply to Box 280, THE CHINA PRESS.

15694